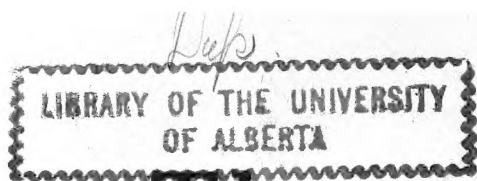
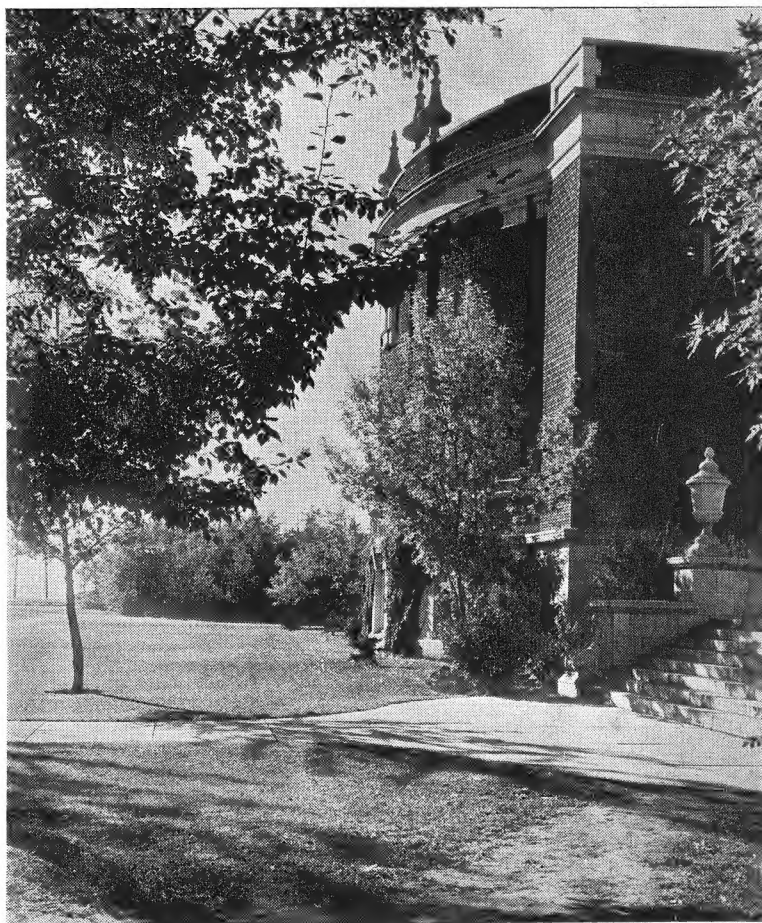


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The New Trail



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, APRIL, 1945

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William Alexander Robb Kerr

M.A, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Officer d'Instruction Publique. Chevalier Legion d'Honneur

BY J. M. MACEachran

On September 21st., 1909, I arrived in Strathcona, now South Edmonton, and took up residence in the Strathcona Hotel. Two days after my arrival I met in the rotunda of the hotel a refined-looking gentleman who bore all the hall-marks of a University Professor. I spoke to him and asked if he happened to be one of the new Professors expected at the University. He replied, "Yes, my name is Kerr, and are you one also?" The conversation which followed was the beginning of a friendship that remained warm and uninterrupted till Dr. Kerr's death on the evening of Friday, January 19th, 1945.

Dr. Kerr had just arrived from New York where he had been a Professor of Romance Languages in Adelphi College. I had just arrived from Paris where I had been a student at the Sorbonne. Strathcona, of course, presented to the eye a somewhat different picture from that of New York or Paris, but to the imagination of the educational pioneer the site of the new University on the imposing banks of the Saskatchewan presented an inspiring vision of the possibilities to come. For here in the centre of a new Province, rich in its natural resources and in the romantic beauty of its undulating prairies, its rivers and lakes, and its foothills and mountains, was to grow up an institution of learning that would minister to the prosperity and happiness of a kindly forward-looking people whose spirit was so admirably reflected in the genial personality of its first Prime Minister and our late Chancellor, Dr. Rutherford.

The first enthusiasm of our new adventure was greatly augmented when, along with Dr. Lehman, also a new-comer, we joined the little band of adventurers who, under the vigorous leadership and infectious enthusiasm and optimism of Dr. Tory, had in the previous year encamped in the upper story of the Duggan Street (now Queen Alexandra) School, gathered together all the students available, and started the new University on its way. The second year, the University of Alberta occupied more commodious quarters on the upper floor of Strathcona High School. The staff consisted of the President, Dr. Tory, Dr. W. H. Alexander, Dr. Broadus, Professor Edwards, Dr. Kerr, Dr. Lehman and myself. The President's Secretary was the very amiable Jennie Carmichael, who later became the wife of one of our first students, now the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Howson. That year was a strenuous one, but it was most stimulating. Our Faculty meetings were like family gatherings in which wit and humour mingled freely with the serious discussion of present problems and future plans.

The impression I formed of Dr. Kerr during this year—and it grew on me the more closely I came to associate with him—was that he was a man of particularly fine feeling, of kindly disposition, and of a well-rounded personality. He was in all respects a gentleman in the best sense of that term. As compared with most men with whom for a number of years I had associated in the academic world of conflicting ideas, he was most tolerant in his general attitude and generously appreciative of other people's point of view. He was one of the best products of the University of Toronto, where he graduated with high honours and later won his M.A. degree, and of Harvard University from which he received his Doctorate. At a time when, no doubt stimulated by memories of ancient athletic rivalries, loyalty to one's Alma Mater was characteristic of most University men who hailed from Toronto, McGill, and Queen's, Dr. Kerr was never disposed to exalt the merits of his own University above those of its rivals, or to manifest that sense of superiority which Harvard men were sometimes said to have difficulty in concealing. He had, before entering Harvard, served as a Master at Upper Canada College under the distinguished Principalship of Dr. Parkin, who had been a student at Oxford and who later became first Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, and there he associated on very friendly terms with graduates of other Canadian Universities and of Old Country Universities. He also studied for some time in the Sorbonne, Paris, the cosmopolitan atmosphere of which was a certain antidote to all narrowness in one's College loyalties. He was born and bred a Presbyterian but later found the Anglican Church more congenial. Here, again, he remained always broad-minded and genuinely appreciative of other faiths. He had many warm friends among Roman Catholics and for a number of years served as a member of the Board of St. Joseph's College which, when he retired from it, presented him with an illuminated address in appreciation of his sympathetic co-operation during its most difficult years. Dr. Kerr was in politics a Conservative and a great admirer of Sir John A. Macdonald, but his politics never affected his friendships nor did he ever become unduly ruffled in political discussions in which he was by no means averse from participating.

One of the severest tests to which the friendly understanding of two people may be subjected is perhaps an extended journey together—and particularly in Europe where one experiences considerable annoyance on account of inefficient baggage arrangements, frequent custom inspections, and the difficulty of measuring out the proper tips to the various kind hotel waiters and porters who line up at the door to bid a *bon voyage*. After five years of very fine companionship, that test came. In May, 1914, Dr. Kerr and I sailed from New York to Naples. We spent ten delightful weeks on the continent, during the latter part of which we witnessed the clouds gathering on the horizon foreboding the tragedy of the Great War. We were in Venice when the Archduke of Austria and his morganatic wife were assassinated, and in Vienna on the day of their funeral. On our trip through Germany, we saw long columns of artillery and infantry continuously on the march, and we arrived in England just a few days

before the storm broke. We were on Trafalgar Square the night on which England declared war on Germany, and during the next three or four weeks we saw the recruiting of Kitchener's army and the preparation for the great struggle which followed. In spite of the tragic ending of that summer I still cherish delightful memories of our travels, and one of the happiest of these is the fact that never for a moment was there the slightest unpleasantness or tension in our relations. The credit for such an unusual harmony I attribute to the even temperament of my companion. We had, of course, many interests in common. We spent much time in the Art Galleries. We visited many places noted for their beauty or historical interest. We had several evenings of Grand Opera. Dr. Kerr professed little knowledge of music, and I strove to enlighten him in discourses on the composition of the Orchestra, the beauties of the tone traceries of the Italian composers as contrasted with the heroic measures of Wagner, and the like. He listened to my disquisitions with patience and apparent appreciation, but I always suspected that it was his natural kindness that was uppermost in that appreciation. At any rate, the music of his soul seemed to find a more spontaneous expression in the rhythm of the French language which he mastered in a remarkable degree. He was at home in the field of modern literature, and I profited much from his discussions of Dante, Molière, and others of his favourite authors. He was also well informed on those events of European History which added to the interest of our travels. We climaxed our visit to England with a week of Shakespeare's plays at Stratford-on-Avon.

As Head of the Department of Modern Languages, Dr. Kerr chose as his associates men of high linguistic and literary qualifications, who were encouraged to pursue their own methods in teaching. He strove earnestly to encourage the study of the French language and literature, including the literature of French Canada, and to create a better understanding of the French Canadian people. His efforts were much appreciated not only by the French Canadians but by the French Government which honoured him by naming him an Officer d'Instruction Publique and Chevalier Legion d'Honneur. He was a man of scholarly attainments and had acquired a fine appreciation of the elegance of the French language which he spoke fluently. He worked for a number of years on the life of Margaret of Navarre which he hoped to publish, but administrative duties and indifferent health prevented the realization of that hope.

In 1914 Dr. Kerr was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He was admirably fitted for the position and filled it with distinction. He presided over his Faculty and his various committees with dignity and grace and with a fair-mindedness that was always conducive to confidence and harmony. His relation to his colleagues was always cordial and understanding, and to the many students who sought advice and guidance he proved a true friend and counsellor.

As Senior Dean, Dr. Kerr was called upon several times to perform the duties of Acting-President and, during a very difficult period when

Dr. Tory was overseas in charge of the organization and direction of the Khaki University, he assumed full charge of the administration of the University. In 1933, on the occasion of the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, the University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*. On May 15th., 1936, when Dr. Wallace resigned to go to Queen's University as Principal, Dr. Kerr was appointed President. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. The appointment to the Presidency was not of his seeking. The then Prime Minister sought the advice of the senior men of the University and acted upon it. The position was not an easy one. The University budget and salaries of the staff had grown very rapidly, and space and equipment were very inadequate. A new government had come into power and, though favorably disposed to the University, it had not had time to gain a perspective of the educational needs of the Province. Dr. Kerr faced his difficulties with patience and met the criticisms, to which University Presidents are usually subjected, with understanding and conciliation. One of his first acts was to create a "Faculty Relations Committee" which mediated between the Faculty and the Board of Governors—an organization which has subsequently more than justified its creation. During the years of his Presidency, his health, never too robust, caused him considerable concern, and in the summer of 1941, feeling unequal to the demands which the growing needs of the University made upon his strength, he resigned. He lived to enjoy a few years of well-earned rest, but his health steadily declined. The end came suddenly and painlessly. His wife, who had devoted her married life to his welfare and with him to the welfare of the University, was by his side. Many graduates and friends in and outside the University will recognize with grateful satisfaction the valuable services rendered by Dr. and Mrs. Kerr to the University. Many also will cherish affectionate regard for them as friends, and delightful memories of the gracious and generous hospitality of their charming home on the Campus.



A People's University

By Donald Cameron

The other day the editor of the *New Trail* came into our office and complained that this was the fifteenth time he had come over to see us and the first time he had found us in. He said it in a tone which implied that the Extension Director's job around the University must be the plushiest of plush sinecures, else why weren't we on hand to meet him when he came over to our lair—"warren" would be a better description; now that the office is so crowded we are looking for double-decker desks so that two stenographers can occupy the floor space of one. Our conviction that he thought the extension people had the best of the deal around the University was confirmed when after looking around a bit he turned to us and said: "By the way, what *do* you people do in extension anyway?" With an airy wave of the hand we said, as nonchalantly as we could: "Oh, we only bring light and learning to about a million people a year, and we've been doing it for years." "No kidding!" says he sceptically. "That's right; if you don't believe me just ask Miss Nelson, she's been here since the days when A. E. Ottewell was pioneering adult education in Alberta."

What *does* a University Extension Department do? In order to answer that question, we must understand the function of such a department in a state university.

A provincial university being supported by public funds has a responsibility to all of the people in its constituency. To those who remain on the farms, and in the villages and towns, as well as to those who come to its cloistered halls in search of knowledge, matrimony, and what have you, it should be, in the best sense of the term, a people's university. Whether it becomes so or not will depend in a large measure on its Extension Department, because it is through that department that the University goes to the people. In other words, the function of a university extension department is to organize the extension activities of the university so that the institution is brought as intimately as possible into the lives of all the people. Its task is primarily one of adult education.

The Department of Extension of the University of Alberta is one of the oldest university extension departments in Canada. It is also the largest. A staff of thirty-five people are responsible for organizing a service which is unique in Canada and which has had a lot to do with making the people of Alberta conscious of the important part that their own university can play in the lives of their communities.

The Extension Department is not something separate and apart from the university as a whole; it is an integral part of all faculties and departments. In addition to initiating activities on its own, it co-operates with and promotes the activities of every department in the University.

For purposes of organization and division of responsibility, the Department of Extension is organized into six divisions of specific fields of

interest. First and foremost is what we call the "general" extension division. When someone in Peace River wants to settle an argument or to get the latest pamphlets or discussion material on current affairs, it is to this division he writes. Mr. Frank Peers, who is in charge of the study group programme and also of the Citizens' Forum listening group work, sends out hundreds of pamphlets, bulletins, and other prepared material in response to individual and group requests. If John Smith wants any of the bulletins prepared by the Faculty of Agriculture, he gets them through this office. Sometimes he may want information on a lot of things which involve considerable research and time. In this case the agricultural secretary, Mr. Sylvan Hillerud will do his best to get the information. We have one letter from a farmer in which he stated the advice he had been given by the writer had saved him several thousand dollars. We haven't received our cut yet, but we live in hope.

Short Courses.

As the years go by, the University is called upon to provide an increasing number of short courses of one kind or another. For example, in January the Department of Civil Engineering in co-operation with the Extension Department, put on a short course in Concrete Construction and Soil Mechanics for construction engineers. This was followed by a course for Sanitary engineers and health officers of municipalities, put on in co-operation with the provincial Department of Health. Next came a course in industrial accident prevention put on in co-operation with the provincial safety council. It was attended by plant and factory foremen from industrial plants all over Alberta.

In February the annual Land Inspectors' Short Course was put on in co-operation with the Faculty of Agriculture and the Land Inspectors Association together with the Canadian Institute of Appraisers. Another popular course is the annual Co-operative Short Course and Conference which each year brings some 250 executives, managers, and store employees of Alberta co-operatives to the University for a week.

The oldest short course on the Department's list is the annual Farm Young People's Week usually held in the first ten days of June. Each year, from 125 to 200 rural young people between 16 and 25 years of age, come from all over the province to attend a course of lectures and demonstrations in agriculture, home economics, current history, community organization, and recreation. Substantial prizes and scholarships are awarded for various competitions in connection with the course. So far twenty-six of these annual courses have been held, and they are undoubtedly one of the most effective pieces of extension work the University does. Hundreds of rural young people who made their first acquaintance with the University through these conferences have returned as regular students in later years. Hundreds of others who had no appreciation of what the University could mean to them, have become friends of the University in their own communities.

When the farm young people leave the University, their places are taken by from 75 to 100 secretary-treasurers and councillors from rural municipalities who come in for a brief refresher course in Municipal Administration.

As the province develops from the pioneer stage, there is an increasing interest in things cultural and artistic. Alberta has the unique distinction of being the only province in Canada to sponsor what are called Community Art Schools. For the past number of years the University has provided art instructors at a very nominal cost, to sketch clubs and art groups in various communities. These courses are quite intensive and are of two weeks' duration. So far the communities of Lethbridge, Vegreville, Vermilion, Grande Prairie, and Edmonton have taken advantage of this opportunity, and the result in each place has been a rapidly growing artistic appreciation.

The University has always believed that the principle of taking an educational opportunity to where the people live, is sound. A series of four community life conferences held in July each year is the result of giving effect to that idea.

Outstanding lecturers such as Dr. H. L. Stewart of Dalhousie; Dr. Norman MacKenzie, now president of the University of British Columbia; Prof. George Dykhuizen of Vermont, and others, together with members of our own University staff and provincial and local leaders, come together for four and five-day conferences on community problems in such centres as Lake Saskatoon in the Peace River country; Sangudo, north-west of Edmonton; Gooseberry Lake, north of Consort; and Park Lake near Lethbridge. These conferences are really an adaptation of the Chautauqua system to university extension work, and they provide another and effective means of bringing the University into close touch with hundreds of people.

The biggest single extension activity of the University is the Banff School of Fine Arts which will offer its 13th summer session at Banff from July 25th to August 25th, 1945. Starting in 1933 as a school in the Arts related to the Theatre, the Banff School now offers courses in Theatre, Art, Music, Short Story, Weaving and Design, Leathercraft, and Oral French. Last year 366 students from all over Canada and the United States attended the school. The teaching staff for this school is assembled from all over America, the one pre-requisite being that they must be top-notchers in their chosen field. A roll call of names speaks for itself. The late Dr. F. H. Koch, dean of American playwrights, taught playwriting; Prof. Joseph F. Smith, head of the American Association of Teachers of Speech, is the recognized expert in this subject as well as a first-rate play producer; Max Pirani is an inspired teacher of piano; and names like A. Y. Jackson, W. J. Phillips, George Pepper, H. G. Glyde, and Charles Comfort sound like the roll call of the Royal Canadian Academy.

At the present time the University does not have its own facilities for feeding and housing the students, so this very important phase of the school life calls for a considerable amount of organization and improvisa-

tion. Some 30 houses are rented each year to provide dormitory facilities for students and staff. The Masonic Hall is taken over and becomes a dining-hall which feeds over 200 students per meal. Every available nook and cranny in Banff is filled with students and members of their families. Some students live in the School's common dormitories at \$40.00 per month for room and meals; others live in private cabins, and a few live in the C.P.R. dormitory called the Banff Springs Hotel. But no matter whether they are rich or poor, from Canada or the United States, they are all one big family in the school, brought together by a common desire for creative self-expression in the most ideal setting in the world. The Banff School is an exciting and stimulating experience.

In addition to the short courses and schools just described, a general lecture service is provided whereby members of the University staff give from 75 to 150 lectures per year to various community groups and organizations all over the province. Many incidents, humorous and otherwise, could be told of these trips if space permitted, but they will keep for another time.

The Extension Library.

The Extension Library under the direction of Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, is one of the institutions of this province. For thirty years the library has been sending boxes of books out on loan to communities in the most remote corners of the province. For many communities it has been the only source of books. In addition to some 200 boxes of 35 to 40 books which are sent out as travelling libraries, any person in the province can take advantage of the open shelf privileges which enable them to get books on any subject in the library. Special libraries are made up and sent out to schools and study groups; directed reading courses are outlined, and a collection of 2,000 volumes of plays are available for dramatic groups. The requests that pour into the library each year are a good barometer of the state of the nation and of public opinion.

The University pioneered the field of visual education in Canada, and the first library of films was established when A. E. Ottewell was director of the Department in 1917. That was a wise move. Visual education is just beginning to come into its own and it promises to be one of the most important aids to education we possess. Last year the University provided an average of better than 10 educational motion picture programmes a day for 365 days of the year. Thousands of reels of pictures are sent out each year to schools, churches, community groups and organizations. Films and slides are used to supplement lectures and demonstrations given by members of the University staff. They are used by study groups and farmers' meetings all the way from Norman Wells to Aklavik, and from there south to Milk River.

The Visual Instruction Division under the supervision of Mr. H. P. Brown and a staff of seven, is one of the busiest places in the University.

In co-operation with the National Film Board, the University has 12 full-time projectionists operating in Alberta. Each projectionist serves

from 20 to 25 points a month and puts on two showings in each centre—one in the schools in the afternoon and one open to the public at night. In setting up circuits for these "travelling theatres," as they are called, special consideration has been given to serving outlying and isolated points which would not be served in any other way. As a result hundreds of children have seen their first movie through these travelling theatres.

The films are all educational, and every effort is made to co-operate with teachers, district agriculturists, district home economists and nurses in arranging for special films and showings in connection with their particular work. Each projectionist is equipped with a modern sound projector, a 110 volt generating plant, and proper screens. The result is that in Alberta today an average of 275 rural and village communities per month are seeing such current National Film Board features as "Canada Carries On," "The World in Action," news reviews, and other educational films. In terms of people, it means that approximately 30,000 people per month are seeing educational films in addition to the 10 programmes a day being sent out from the Department. Such an effort marks only the beginning of a programme of mass education through films, and the beauty of it is that there is not one trace of Hollywood in any of it.

Radio

The University pioneered the educational radio field in Canada by starting educational broadcasting in 1923 and by getting its own radio station CKUA in 1927. While the University station has always been severely handicapped by lack of funds to develop a radio programme in keeping with the need, it has done an amazing job on a shoestring.

CKUA pioneered such features as the Farm and Home Forum, the CKUA Players, the Round Table, the Women's Programme, Your Home and You, and the Symphony Hour, long before the CBC came along to introduce duplicate or competing features. These features and many others are an important part of University extension policy. However, the effectiveness of radio as an instrument of education is in direct proportion to the people it reaches. If because of curtailed operating and inadequate programming and production as a result of lack of funds the audience is too seriously curtailed, University radio may go the way of most university stations in the United States. Then we can have an almost undiluted diet of soap operas, pills, and boogie woogie!

Fine Arts.

While the Fine Arts Division in the form of the Banff School and the Community Art schools has already been mentioned, there are other phases of the work which need emphasis as well.

The drama division under the supervision of Mr. Sydney Risk, puts on a number of week-end dramatic schools in various centres each year. These are attended largely by teachers and students who come together for an intensive three or four day theatre work shop. In addition to this, the drama supervisor visits Little Theatre and high school play groups all over

the province for the purpose of coaching them and assisting in the production of plays. Special equipment such as stage sets, curtains, spot-lights, and flood-lights are available for loan to such groups, and the equipment is very much in demand. The department also publishes a monthly bulletin of theatre news and advice under the title of "Stage Door."

Through the work in play-writing initiated in the Banff School of Fine Arts, a large number of new Canadian plays have been written. These are edited and distributed through the department. Last year 825 copies of these plays were distributed.

A related part of this work is the Alberta Folklore and Local History Project, under the direction of Mr. Robert E. Gard. During the present term, in addition to Mr. Gard's work, Mrs. Gwen Pharis Ringwood has been engaged on a fellowship for the purpose of writing three new plays based on Alberta themes.

This winter a University Art class of 30 students is holding regular classes at the University under the direction of Mr. H. G. Glyde who comes from Calgary for the purpose. Similarly a class in Weaving and Design is taught two afternoons per week by Mrs. R. B. Sandin.

Last summer arrangements were made for the University to become a member of the Western Canada Gallery circuit, and as a result travelling exhibitions of paintings, on tour of Canada, will be shown regularly at the University. This marks another milestone in the University's work in Art appreciation.

The Canadian Legion Educational Services

The sixth and last division of extension effort is what in peace-time we called the Youth Training Division. Between 1937 when it was started and 1942 when it terminated for the duration because of lack of young people and staff, 132 schools were held in rural areas. Altogether over 12,000 rural young people received valuable training in vocational agriculture, domestic science, handicrafts, dramatics, and recreation through this programme. It marked the beginning of a very successful experiment in continued rural education.

With the outbreak of war, extension directors across Canada were drafted by the Departments of National Defence and War Services to be responsible for the organization of the Canadian Legion Educational Services in their respective military districts. Briefly these services consist of providing two kinds of courses for service personnel: first, correspondence courses in all subjects from elementary to junior matriculation level plus a large number of non-academic subjects to a total of 84 in all, and secondly, tutorial classes on stations in a similar range of subjects. In the winter of 1943-44, some 62 classes were organized on 37 stations for 1,876 service men and women. In addition to this, 2,908 were registered in correspondence courses. Last winter about 175 tutorial classes were in operation in navy, army, and air force establishments in Alberta. These courses varied all the way from motor mechanics, refrigeration, and diesel

engineering, to classes in German and English Literature. Some 600 people were organized into classes in typewriting, shorthand, bookkeeping and accounting. The purpose of the courses has been, first, to help the serviceman become a more efficient fighting man, and secondly, to help him to help himself in the post-war period.

As to the value of these courses, the story of one man will suffice. One day in November, 1940, a tall, dark, good-looking boy came into our office and wanted to know if the Canadian Legion Educational Services could help him. He was 19, and he had only completed grade VIII in school. He wanted to be a pilot. We told him that we could help him but that he would have to obtain the equivalent of junior matriculation in mathematics, science, and English. He registered there and then and took the first texts home with him. Each month thereafter he would come into the office to write the examinations. Thirteen months later that boy again stood in our office, the day he had been accepted for aircrew training, having successfully completed three years' work in five subjects in that time. To the question how he did it he replied: "I live on a fur farm on the edge of the city. Each day we start feeding the animals about 7 a.m. We are finished about 10 a.m. From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. my time is my own, so I work on my books. From 3 to 7 again we feed the animals; after that I am free again, and I guess I burned the midnight oil."

That boy went through the regular routine of aircrew training and was graduated as a pilot officer. He went overseas and was assigned to the Edmonton Intruder Squadron flying mosquitoes to Berlin. That boy's name is Johnny Caine—Flying Officer Johnny Caine, D.F.C. and bar, with thirteen planes to his credit. Naturally we are proud of Johnny Caine, but we can point to many other boys who have been similarly helped through the C.L.E.S. and University Extension departments across Canada.

We have tried in the space at our disposal to give a bird's eye view of what the University Extension Department does. We have only outlined the bare bones of what is a tremendously interesting and exciting experience in adult education. We have not touched on countless incidents rich in human experience which taken together make the life of an extension worker at once the most exacting and interesting of vocations.

What does it all add up to? If figures mean anything, we serve in one way or another an aggregate of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 people a year. Some of this huge total represents the same individual who has received two or three services. To some people the service may have been only a pamphlet sent on request; to others it may have meant the opportunity to read some good books from the open shelf library. To others again, it may have meant the opportunity of attending a short course on the campus or the thrill of sharing the stimulus of the Banff School of Fine Arts. To one and all we hope it meant an enriching human experience—one more step in participation with their own university in the search for "whatsoever things are true."

Report to "Med-Dent" Convocation, January 6, 1945

BY ROBERT NEWTON

While the end of the war may not come as soon as we had hoped a short time ago, still the fact that this is the last but one of our accelerated convocations does inevitably turn our thoughts to what is to come afterwards. We have committed many post-war plans to paper. To what extent can we carry them out?

Western Canada was perhaps more ambitious than she knew in planning a full-fledged university in every province. A modern university, with its numerous professional faculties and schools, is a fairly expensive institution to maintain.

But such is the complexity of modern life, that an uneducated and untrained people have just no chance of success. That has been spectacularly demonstrated in the present war, and is bound to be equally true of the peace.

Nevertheless, there is obviously a practical limit to the size of institution that a population of less than 800,000 people can afford to maintain, and still meet all its other social needs. Let us look at the list of new or expanded enterprises which have been proposed for this University in the post-war period, and which have been referred to the Province's Post-War Reconstruction Committee for consideration:

A. Services or departments which should be expanded

1. Teacher training.
2. Educational measurement and student guidance.
3. The fine arts.
4. Physical education.
5. Radio and adult education.
6. Instruction and research in sociology and co-operation.
7. Research in nutrition.
8. Instruction and research in farm mechanization.
9. Establishment of a poultry plant, to support instruction and research in poultry production.
10. Instruction in dairy manufactures, to support another of Alberta's growing industries.
11. The Faculty of Dentistry, the only one west of Toronto, at present poorly housed and equipped.
12. The Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, at present greatly cramped for space.
13. The School of Nursing, to include instruction in hospital administration, ward teaching and supervision, and the training of welfare workers.
14. Chemical engineering, to aid in developing Alberta's oil, natural gas, and coal resources.

B. *New services or departments of instruction and research*

1. Farm management.
2. The science of government.
3. Geography.
4. Russian, Chinese, and Latin-American studies, looking to wider trade and cultural contacts.
5. Preventive medicine.
6. Training hospital technicians.
7. Forestry.
8. Junior colleges, to make higher education accessible to more people.

Confronted with such a formidable list, we shall obviously have to do some picking and choosing, and establish some order of priority. And of course we shall have to keep our existing departments and enterprises under review, to make sure that none of them occupies space which might better be taken by some new enterprise of higher priority under changing conditions.

It is not my purpose to suggest an order of priority now. That obviously must be the subject of careful, continuous study by all parties concerned. I do want, however, to suggest two principles with which I think most of you will agree: (1) that whatever departments and enterprises make up our University, they should not exceed the number that we are prepared to support properly, and (2) that they should constitute a well-balanced programme, reflecting fairly the whole gamut of professional and cultural needs of our people.

It would be easy in this mechanical age to emphasize unduly the physical requirements of our civilization, to the neglect of the fine arts and the things of the spirit.

During the pioneering stage, the population of a new country is of necessity fully occupied with the problems of getting established and making a living. But the time has come in western Canada when we should be developing cultural amenities to match our material progress. A better quality of life is in fact our most urgent need, if we are to become a stable, happy, and contented people.

Professor Ifor Evans, Principal of Queen Mary College, University of London, said recently: "The circumstances of material life lead increasingly to regimentation and uniformity. It will become the task of culture, as expressed in the arts, to establish variety. Genuine nationalism will exist, not in racial theories or in claims of Aryan supremacy, but in the maintenance of national culture . . . The alternatives that lie before civilized man are either the large and enriched life or a new and more dreadful barbarism."

That is why I insist upon my second principle of university programme building for the post-war era: to insure that variety of interest so necessary to freedom of the spirit.



THE LATE PRESIDENT, W. A. R. Kerr

By Egerton L. Pope



HOUSES IN GARNEAU

By Egerton L. Pope

Convocation Address

BY EGERTON L. POPE

Having completed my tenure of office as the first occupant of the Chair of Medicine in this University, having survived the inexpressible anguish of reaching the age of retirement, and having been honoured with the venerable title of Professor Emeritus, I may have been regarded by the governing body of the University as possibly capable of conveying a creditable and salutary message to you the members of the graduating class in Medicine and Dentistry who have taken, this day, a solemn pledge of fidelity.

As a matter of fact the times are so out of joint, conditions so unprecedented, and the future so problematical and baffling that the experience gained in my life seems wholly inadequate to offer you such words of wisdom as have been vouchsafed more readily and more glibly in less troubled epochs of world affairs. It is difficult, therefore, to proffer any very practical suggestions as to how you may shape your careers in our great professions. There remain, however, several basic principles of which you are already aware and which may bear repetition to the point of emphasis on the eve of your plunge into the vicissitudes of the vague but intensely interesting future.

You have had a unique sojourn within the walls of your Alma Mater. You have been compelled to combine the arts of peace with the expedients of war. You have been worshipping, perhaps subconsciously, at the altar of the great Greek goddess, Athena. You have been applying your over-taxed intellects and stretching your pia mater in the studies of the problems of peace while girding on your armour for the belligerent activities of battle. Your education has been conducted in the temples of Athena and you have partaken of her most brilliant festivals.

What manner of goddess is she, this Athena, or as the Romans chose to call her, Minerva? The daughter of Zeus and Metis, she had the advantage of a proud family tradition. She represented all that is best in intellectual attainment, for according to legend, her mother Metis having been swallowed by her father Zeus, Athena was born into the world from the head of Zeus from which she sprang into life arrayed in full battle dress, even more elaborate than yours, and giving voice to an almost thunderous war-shout. Unlike the more militant God of War, Ares, or Mars, she was a wise and prudent warrior. Merciless in the slaughter of evil giants, she was beneficent and protective to mortals. She was moreover the high priestess and patroness of the arts of peace. Worshipping at her shrines were philosophers, painters, sculptors, architects, poets, and orators. She was also a high priestess of the arts of healing and, in her tout ensemble, she was the symbol of the faculty of thinking and the goddess of wisdom, science, and art. In the numerous interpretations of her personality by sculptors she is represented as having a manly gravity and air of reflection combined with a rare female beauty of countenance. As a

warrior she is fully armed; as the goddess of peace she is clothed in the garments of a Grecian maiden. The whole of Attica, and notably Athens, was sacred to her and abounded in temples for her worship. Even in modern times her spirit and her memory have been perpetuated in the term *Athenaeum* which is the name given to numerous clubs, to groups of scientists and men of letters, and to publications, scientific and literary.

You, ladies and gentlemen of this graduating class of January, Anno Domini, nineteen hundred and forty-five, may detect the application of my theme to this Convocation ceremony. It may be apparent that I do commend to you unreservedly the reverence of the Greek tradition in general throughout your professional careers and the worship of the goddess Athena in particular as guides to your professional and social activities wherever they may be. In spite of the ugly trend of recent events, we may well hearken back to the glory that *was* Greece.

A product of the earlier mythical Greece, one of the great physicians of our early traditions, came into being. Hippocrates was not only a great doctor, but he founded the spirit of unselfish devotion and professional idealism that account for the dignified profession of Medicine of today, probably the most charitable minded body of union workers of modern times. Like our own Churchill, he might have dedicated a volume of his own writing to the characters of his great contemporaries,—such famous personalities as Socrates, Plato, Sophocles, Euripides, Herodotus, and Thucydides, all of whom are latter day college chums of ourselves.

If one could revert to the fourth century B.C. and consult a very hypothetical copy of "Who's Who in Greek Medicine," the name of Hippocrates would most certainly be found. A modest citation like this would be read;—

HIPPOCRATES, general practioner and consultant, born on the island of Cos in the year 460, the second of seven children in a medical family tracing their ancestral origin on the male side to Aesculapius and on the maternal side to Hercules. Graduate of the Cos school of Medicine. Post-graduate studies in numerous tours abroad. Married and father of a large family. Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics in the Cos School of Medicine. Author of numerous medical works including Prognostics; Aphorisms; Epidemic Diseases; Air, Water, and Places; and Wounds of the Head. Politics and religions as found in his Oath. Recreations, Observation and Writing. Clubs, the Cos Ingeniorum and the Athenaeum.

Address, Aesculapian Temple (Medical Arts Building), Cos.

It has been stated, unjustly I would say, that the Hippocratic oath makes it unethical to earn a living in the profession of Medicine. Such an interpretation of the oath is erroneous. In no part of the text can I find anything purporting to raise the physician above the economic obligations of human life. It is true, however, that the oath does subordinate the desire for gain to the welfare of the patient, and it exacts the sacred maintenance

of those confidential relations that are such a fundamental part of the practice of Medicine.

Doctor Hippocrates in due course and at a ripe old age succumbed to the inevitable grim reaper. According to four different traditions his death has been recorded variously as having occurred at the age of 85, 90, 104, and 109 respectively. After laying the foundation of modern scientific medicine and establishing himself as an immortal in our great profession, he experienced the most certain of all incidents occurring in the human career. His silver cord was loosed, his golden bowl was broken, his pitcher was broken at the fountain, and his wheel was broken at the cistern. His dust returned to the earth as it was, and his spirit returned unto the God who gave it.

To you of the Dental Profession assembled here to receive your well earned titles: let me remind you that contemplation of your early traditions reveals that the history of Dentistry goes as remotely into antiquity as that of Medicine and that your beginnings were no less honourable and venerable. Indeed the Holy Writ has numerous references to your profession and I would quote one in particular from that beautiful poem of Ecclesiastes, Chapter 12, verses 3 and 4,—“the grinders cease because they are few, and the doors shall be shut in the streets when the sound of the grinding is low.”

The history of dentistry also may be traced through ancient Egypt, Etruria, Greece, Rome, and Arabia. Indeed with such a tradition one may say of the Doctor of Dentistry, as well as the Doctor of Medicine, in the language of Shelley referring to his poet friend,

*His wandering step,
Obedient to high thoughts, has visited
The awful ruins of the days of old;
Athens and Tyre and Balbec and the waste
Where stood Jerusalem, the fallen towers,
Memphis and Thebes, and whatsoe'er of strange
Sculptures on alabaster obelisk,
Or jasper tomb, or mutilated sphynx,
Dark Aethiopia in her desert hills conceals.*

In the works of Hippocrates, between the fourth and fifth centuries B.C., the two dentitions are described, as in the following quotation: “The shedding of the first teeth generally takes place at about seven years of age; those that come forth after this grow old with the man unless some illness destroys them. In the fourth septennial period of life there appear in most people two teeth that are called wisdom teeth.”

According to the light of Doctor Hippocrates, extraction of teeth was to be done only when they had become loose. There was no chance for an exodontist in the set-up of Hippocrates. He notes also the remote effects of oral sepsis when he says, “If by effect of morbid sympathies, the morbid humor, instead of being thrown outward, be transported into another region

of the body, this constitutes the so-called metastasis." He quotes a case of oral sepsis or, in modern parlance, galloping gumboils, in this manner: "In consequence of a violent toothache the wife of Aspasias had her cheeks swollen up, but on making use of a mouth-wash of castoreum and pepper she found great relief."

More latterly, I personally have been much impressed with the possibilities of painless dentistry which I have always regarded as something in the nature of a paradox or a will-o'-the-wisp like a golf score under ninety. Yet my own odontological adviser informs me that his juvenile patients play truant from school in order to enjoy the delights of an afternoon in his dento-electrocutionary chair.

Shakespeare in *Much Ado About Nothing*, Act V, Scene 1, portrays Leonato, Governor of Messina, as saying,

*I pray thee peace,—I will be flesh and blood:
For there was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently,
However they have writ the style of gods
And made a push at chance and sufferance.*

You of this graduating class in dentistry may live to see your profession incorporated as a medical specialty with the routine mechanical work relegated to and executed by suitably trained technicians. The question of such unification is a controversial one and many of your profession would regard such a move as iconoclastic. Nevertheless I believe that your incorporation as odontologists under the serpentine aegis of Aesculapius would offer you a similar urge, a similar interest, and similar activities no less altruistic than those which you now cherish.

Ladies and Gentlemen of these two great professions, as you enter from this date into the practical activities of your life-work, you are the better for having your classical back-ground for your guidance in your fundamental identification with the modern communities in which you live. You will be the better for preserving an undying loyalty to your Alma Mater. Even in the remote great open spaces where it will be the lot of some of you to abide when come the days of Peace, you may cultivate a taste for and an appreciation of beauty, of the decorative arts, of music, of literature, and of science that will add inexpressibly to your contentment and peace of mind. You may carry your culture with your wares to the market-place or to the wilderness. You may sing to your Athena, and you, ladies, mayhap will sing to your Apollo,

*Here with a loaf of Bread beneath the Bough,
A jug of Wine, a book of Verse—and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
And Wilderness is Paradise enow.*

Industrial Radiography at the University

By H. E. Johns

Most people are aware of the importance of the X ray machine in the medical profession. With an X ray machine a doctor can take a picture of a tooth, a broken bone, a chest, or some other part of the human body without any harm to the patient. These X rays have the ability to pass right through the patient's body and to affect a photographic film. If a picture of the human hand is being taken, the X rays will be stopped more by the bones of the hand than by the fleshy parts, and the film will show a shadow picture of the hand, the darkened parts corresponding to the flesh and the lighter parts to the bones. Because X rays will pass through solid objects, they are now being used extensively in industrial plants to inspect castings.

When an aluminum or steel casting is made, it may appear perfect because its surface is smooth. However, it is possible that under that faultless exterior there will be holes in the metal, and these holes may be so situated that they cause the casting to break when it is put into service. X rays provide an accurate method of separating such a faulty casting from the good ones, for with X rays the operator can actually look inside the casting and detect the holes or flaws if they be present. Even if the casting shows no defects, it has suffered no harm during the X ray inspection.

The modern aeroplane is made from many small aluminum or magnesium parts designed to be as light as possible and yet strong enough to do the job for which they were made. If such a casting looked perfect but had an internal hole at a critical place, it might break during flight and cause the whole aircraft to collapse. Such a casting has been called a Class I casting and, by government order, must pass a critical X ray test before being used. This law of course was made to protect flying personnel. In large aircraft factories one section of the assembly line is devoted to the routine X ray of every Class I casting.

About two and one-half years ago the need arose in Edmonton for an X ray machine to inspect castings being made for the Air Force by local foundries. At the time the nearest X ray laboratory of this kind was in Vancouver and the castings had to be sent there for X ray and the films and castings returned here for inspection. This involved a costly delay when time was very valuable and aircraft were being grounded for lack of parts. Consequently an X ray machine was assembled in the University. A new X ray tube made to operate up to 140,000 volts was obtained from the National Research Council in Ottawa and has been in use for two years in conjunction with second-hand X ray equipment already belonging to the Physics Department. In the last two years several thousands of parts have been examined in this laboratory.

Before discussing the detailed use of X rays, perhaps it would not be amiss to describe what they are and how they are produced.

In nature there is a class of waves known as electro-magnetic waves. These waves all travel through space at one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second, but their properties may be very different depending on their wave lengths. The longest waves, radio waves, may extend in length from a mile or more (for long radio waves) to a few inches for ultra short radio waves used in radar. Shorter waves than these are heat waves or infra red light. Shorter still are ordinary visible light waves such as are reaching your eyes as you read this article. They vary in length from red light to blue light. This is the only part of the total electromagnetic spectrum to which the human eye is sensitive. Next comes ultra violet light, X rays, gamma rays, and cosmic rays. X rays, gamma rays, and cosmic rays have very short wave lengths and very large energies so that they are able to pass through solid objects. For example, X rays produced by 140,000 volts have so short a wave length that three thousand million of them are required end to end to reach one inch. The rays from radium, called gamma rays, are even shorter, being one-sixth of this value.

To produce X rays a metal target must be bombarded with high speed electrons. This is accomplished inside an X ray tube. Electrons are supplied at one end of the tube and are hurled against the target at the other end by the high voltage. X rays and terrific heat are produced at the points where the electrons strike the target. In an X ray tube this heat must be carried away by some cooling device. The tube in operation at the University is first cooled with circulating oil and the oil is in turn cooled by circulating cold water through the oil. The electrons are focussed on a small spot on the target so that all the X rays come from a point.

A so-called solid object such as aluminum is in reality made up of molecules separated by relatively large distances. The X rays being so very short can penetrate such a body by travelling through the body between the molecules. The shorter the X rays the more penetrating they become and the more material is required to stop them. The length of the X rays can be controlled at will by changing the voltage applied to the X ray tube. The higher this voltage the shorter the X rays.

To take a picture of a group of castings an X ray film is inserted in a light-tight container between two thin pieces of lead. The castings are placed on top of the film holder and then moved under the X ray tube. When the X ray machine is turned on, the X rays diverge in all directions from a small point on the target and will strike the film and the castings. The film which is not covered by a casting will become blackened almost at once while the part of the film under a thick section of a casting will be protected and so will only be blackened slightly. A true shadow picture of the casting is thus obtained. If there is a hole inside the casting it will appear on the film as a black shadow the same size as the

flaw. If it is a deep hole, it will be much more noticeable than a shallow one. If it is a very small hole, it may not show up.

There are many factors which will determine whether a given flaw will be visible on the radiograph. Some of them are the tube voltage, the exposure, the current through the tube, the type of film, the developer, the thickness of the casting, the material of the casting, the kind of lead filters used, and the viewing lamp. To be of any value the radiographer must be able to state definitely that if a given sized hole were present in the casting, it would be made visible on the radiograph.

For a Class I casting, whose failure means the collapse of the structure, every casting must be X rayed so that a hole of 2% of the thickness of the casting will be visible. For example, a hole one-tenth of an inch deep in a casting 5 inches thick must be made visible, but for a casting only one-half inch thick a flaw only one one-hundredth of an inch deep must be found. To meet these requirements, all the factors mentioned above must be controlled accurately and the apparatus must be calibrated by the use of various types of penetrameters. After the apparatus has been calibrated, the operator can take a new type of casting, measure it, and prescribe a definite voltage and exposure which he knows will yield the required sensitivity. A complicated type of casting may have to be X rayed in several different positions with different voltages before the operator can say for certain that any 2% flaw would be detected.

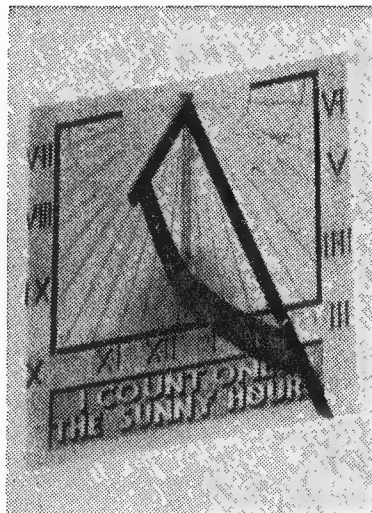
With the X ray machine at the University of Alberta an aluminum casting up to 6 inches thick can be X rayed. If the casting is thicker than this, a higher voltage X ray tube is required to produce sufficiently penetrating rays to pass through the thick casting. For brass or steel the maximum thickness is about three-quarters of an inch. Does this mean that a casting exceeding these dimensions cannot be inspected? The answer is no, for Nature has supplied us with a natural source of very penetrating X rays. The source is radium. At the University we were able to rent a 25 milligram "seed" of radium which is quite powerful enough to radiograph steel castings up to four inches thick. The radium seed is about the size and weight of a grain of wheat. To prevent it from being lost it is placed inside an aluminum container and is stored in a lead well with walls 2 inches thick. To take a radiograph with radium the technique is essentially the same. The casting is placed on top of the film and the radium seed placed above the casting at a distance of about 18 inches. The exposure required will depend on the thickness of the casting and the distance, but for ordinary work would be about one day. It is indeed amazing the way an innocent looking radium seed can give off radiations which will pass through several inches of lead or steel.

Although the rays from radium are very penetrating, the number which come from a small seed is relatively small so a long exposure is required. This is the chief disadvantage in the use of radium instead of X rays. In the United States there are several X ray machines which operate with

more than a million volts. Such a tube of course is very expensive and unwieldy, but it will do the work of a large radium seed in a few seconds.

Radium cannot be used to inspect thin sections of aluminum, steel, or brass, for the radiations are too penetrating, and a thin casting leaves only a very faint shadow. For a complete Industrial Radiography Laboratory an X ray machine is required for thin castings and radium for thick castings.

In this article the implications have been that X rays and radium in industrial work are only useful for inspection purposes, i.e., to pick out the defective castings. Although this has been one of the main uses of X rays during the war, many foundries in Eastern Canada have installed X ray equipment in an effort to analyse the causes of defective castings and hence prevent their occurrence. Such equipment can also often save much time and money on expensive lathe work. Oftentimes several hours of work can be done with a lathe on a casting only to turn up a cavity at a critical spot. The casting must then be discarded and the time spent on turning it has been lost. It is to be hoped that in the near future manufacturing plants in Western Canada will install such equipment to save time and money and to improve their product.



Alberta Food Fishes

By R. B. MILLER

Most people know that Alberta offers very fine water to the followers of Isaac Walton; indeed, the reputation of our mountain trout streams has spread far beyond the boundaries of our province, and anglers from many parts of the continent came, before the war, to test their skill and try their luck in Alberta streams. Less well known is the fact that our shallow, muddy lakes, despised perhaps by the easterner, are capable of producing an enormous yield of good, edible fish.

The four most abundant food fishes of Alberta are whitefish, pickerel, pike, and burbot. The pike is commonly called the jackfish in our province and is the same fish so highly esteemed under the name of pickerel in the United States. The burbot is known by a different name in each locality where it occurs; some of its names are, maria, catfish, lawyer, ling and cusk.

Of these four fish the whitefish and pickerel are greatly valued and are exploited to the full in the province. The jackfish and burbot are not regarded so favorably; probably some of you reading this will be horrified to find them even classified as food fishes. But have you ever *eaten* a "jack" or a burbot? Jackfish are very good, especially winter-caught fish, and it is this writer's opinion that they are quite as tasty as whitefish. Their rather snaky appearance is probably the reason why they are so widely despised; but once skinned and prepared for frying, the fillets are very attractive.

Burbot are closely related to codfish; in fact you might call them freshwater codfish—and they lack none of the traits which make their salt-water cousins such good eating. The burbot possesses a large mouth, whiskers, and a long, ratty-looking tail which combine to make it a rather hideous creature, but these characteristics are not apparent in the white fillets ready for the pan. Ask anyone who has had the courage to eat one, and he will tell you how good it was.

Burbot and pike together, and possibly each one alone, could out-produce whitefish considerably. They are found in all our lakes containing whitefish and in a good many more as well, and are, therefore, a very rich potential source of food.

The Department of Zoology of the University and the Provincial Fisheries Branch have been co-operating in research on fundamental food fish problems for the past several years; various projects designed to improve the quantity and quality of fish marketed are now under way. The largest stumbling-block to proper utilization of our fish resources is, however, the refusal of most people to eat such fish as burbot and pike. Popular prejudice against these fishes should be discouraged.

Two Little Bats

(One was very furry and the other was not so furry but was pretty darn smart)

Once upon a time two little bats and their mother and father lived in the wall of a cottage. They really enjoyed their home. Their front door, which was a hole in the wall, was in a nice vestibule which prevented the cold winds from whistling around their living room and also kept the light out. As one little bat remarked to the other, "It's so spooky when the light shines in."

Papa bat doesn't enter into this story because he was either sleeping (in the daytime) or out carousing (at night). Mama bat really knew the answers to all the pertinent questions and was dead set on giving her children the best education possible even if it meant sending them over to the little towers on top of the Medical Building at the University.

One day the two little bats were snugly tucked in bed and were amusing themselves asking questions in their squeaky high-pitched voices to see which one could stump the other. Suddenly they heard a lot of hammering and banging outside their house, and that nearly frightened them half to death. The one little bat, who was much furrrier than the other whispered, "We'd better not shout so much or that man Mom told us about will tear the place down and drag us out of here by our ears."

Mama bat, who was sitting nearby making a new fur coat for the little bat who was not so fluffy, started to laugh at the top of her voice (which was also high-pitched and squeaky), and this nearly frightened the little bats the other half to death. This was really getting too close, but Mama always knew what was going on, so she hastened to reassure them.

"That's just a man out there and his ears aren't nearly as good as yours. He can't hear you unless you lower your voice to a low pitched growl like this," and she suited her tone to the words. Immediately the commotion stopped outside and the man said, "Hmm, those bats must be in there again. I'll have to board up that hole." Mrs. Bat broke into gales of laughter before the little bats could get more frightened.

"Don't worry," she said, "he won't get around to blocking our front door before next spring at the least," and after a moment's pause, "if then." "Now that nice brown dog that sleeps out in the front yard is different; he can hear you, but he doesn't care anyway. Of course, you haven't seen the dog yet, but you will when you get a little bigger and start going out."

"But if we are going to see him, we'll have to go out in the daylight—and that's too spooky."

"Fiddlesticks," said Mama, "it doesn't hurt you to go out in the daytime. It's uncomfortable, but there are no such things as spooks."

There was a lot of food for thought in this, so the little bats were very quiet for a while. Suddenly a thought struck the one who was not so furry but who was pretty darn smart.

"Mom," he said, "Daddy goes out at night when it's so dark that we can't see anything. How does he manage to toot around like you say he does and not fly into everything?" Mama started to laugh again, and then realized that it was time to be getting on with the educational program, so she said, "You face up that way and let out a little squeak and then listen." The little bat who was not so furry but was pretty darn smart did as he was told and immediately both the little bats started jumping up and down and shouted, "Why didn't you tell us there was another little bat living over there?" (The man had gone in to rest by this time so he didn't hear the little bats jumping up and down.)

Mama burst out laughing again and then assured them that there were no other little bats living there.

"That is just an echo," she said, "and when you get a little practice you will be able to know exactly where things are in front of you. All you have to do is keep squeaking and listen for the echoes."

Now here was some real food for thought, so there was a lot of silence for a while. The little bat who was not so furry but who was pretty darn smart suddenly perked up and said, "What do you call being able to do that?" And he had Mama stumped.

"I don't know," she said, at last, "but men like that one who was making all the noise outside, make great big machines to do the same job, and I think they call it Radar. Of course theirs is a little different, and it doesn't work nearly so well."

(I must nail a board over that hole sometime soon.)

J. W. P.



FOR MERIT

J. M. MacEachran, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.

The retirement of Dr. J. M. MacEachran, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, which, we understand, will take place at the end of the summer, is an event of more than ordinary interest to the Alumni of the U. of A.

Dr. MacEachran received his early education in the Ontario school system, whence he proceeded to Queen's. Here he took the M.A. course, with its strong Classical emphasis in those days, and ended with a distinguished honours degree in Mental and Moral Philosophy. As a result of his outstanding capacity as a student of Philosophy, he was appointed Assistant to Professor John Watson of that University, a man who was then at the peak of a reputation international in scope.

After four years of this valuable apprenticeship, he proceeded to the Continent and, like many other bright students of Philosophy from North America, he was attracted to the universities of Imperial Germany, which institutions then enjoyed a deservedly high reputation throughout the civilized world. Here he became a student under the famous Wundt of Leipzig, an outstanding name, then and now, in Philosophy and Psychology. Under this distinguished teacher he became interested in Experimental Psychology, then an entirely new movement, the prime mover in which had been Wundt himself. His main interest, however, was Philosophy, and it was in this field that he prepared and published (in German) his doctoral thesis. It was on the subject of Pragmatism, a theory which was just then beginning to perturb the Old Guard in Philosophy and which rather appealed to the radical impulses of the younger men. Wundt was himself of course to be numbered with the former, but the young philosopher from Queen's took a chance on that.

Prior to his Leipzig course, he had spent a year in Berlin where he had made contact, personal and official, with other men well known in Philosophy and Psychology. Among them was Stumpf who, like Wundt, was one of the pioneers of Modern Psychology. Most profound and lasting of the Berlin impressions was that made by Paulsen whose lectures on Ethics and on the Philosophy of Education, in their breadth and penetration of thought, have not been superseded as contributions to those sides of Philosophy.

His next philosophical contacts were in Paris. In the Sorbonne, among others of his teachers was Durkheim, the distinguished sociologist. He also took a course (1908) under Binet, who had just then invented his famous technique for intelligence testing. His most vivid memory, however, from this part of his academic career is Henri Bergson, whose ideas were as radical and novel as his exposition was brilliant and arresting. Probably

the most permanent outcome of this experience was an interest in relating philosophic thinking to the ideas and findings of biological science.

His Continental sojourn, however, was by no means devoted entirely to philosophical studies. Interested in Music and Painting, he made the most of the great opportunities which Continental travel offered for broadening contacts in that direction. It all went to make a very fine preparation for the position which Dr. Tory, the first President of the University of Alberta, invited him to accept, Head of the newly constituted Department of Philosophy and Psychology.

Dr. MacEachran came to Alberta in September, 1909, and, except for his period of war-service with the Canadian Field Artillery, he has been continuously active in the service of the University. As one of the first appointees to the staff, he had the opportunity of doing something (and he did a great deal) towards determining the general educational policy of the institution. His influence, as one would expect from such a training, was invariably on the side of whatever made for a spirit of open-mindedness, liberalism, and tolerance. He had much to do with the fostering of that spirit of good will and co-operation which has prevailed among faculties and departments in this University to so notable a degree. The same spirit prevailed within his own department, as those who have worked under him (*with* him would be a truer way of putting it) would testify without qualification. Space does not admit of any detailed appreciation of his contribution as a departmental head, but mention may be made of one case in point. From the outset he was obsessed with the importance of linking the teaching profession as closely as possible with the University and worked patiently and with vision towards that end.

Not the least important part of his educational contribution has been his work as Provost. From the beginning he favoured the principle of student self-government. From the beginning, moreover, he saw with a clear eye that, so far as students are concerned (whatever be the case with the rest of society), self-government can only be justified so long as there is emphasis on government as well as on self. So, too, with students' social functions: he stood for refinement and the social graces, discountenancing crudity in every shape and form. In athletics he stood for a spirit of true sportsmanship and especially for a recognition of the right place of athletics (which is not the centre) in the academic picture. When opposition or friction came, he met it tactfully but without compromising at all on these essentials.

We understand that Dr. MacEachran and Mrs. MacEachran intend to continue to make their home in Edmonton. That home is remembered by hosts of graduates as a centre of gracious hospitality and unfailing kindness. It is pleasant to think that a connection of so long duration will not be completely severed.

J. M.

EGERTON LLEWELLYN POPE, B.A. M.D. C.M.

F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.P. (Canada)

Born in Belleville, Ontario, a city founded by United Empire Loyalists, Dr. Pope after graduating Bachelor of Arts from Queen's University in 1895, acted as secretary to his uncle, the Honorable Rufus Pope, until he entered the study of medicine in McGill University, whence he graduated in 1900. Post-graduate training covered a period of six years and was taken in New York, London, and Vienna. Three years of the time were spent in London and were followed by a tour of the continent, the far east, and South America. Returning to Canada, Dr. Pope settled in Winnipeg where he practised as a physician and taught medicine in the University of Manitoba until the outbreak of the first World War. He served with distinction in various professional capacities during the war; latterly, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, as Chief-of-Medicine in a General Hospital, returning to Winnipeg at the conclusion of hostilities to resume practice as a consultant in Medicine and to continue teaching in the University of Manitoba as Associate Professor of Medicine. He is a Fellow the Royal College of Physicians, London, of whom there are few in Canada, and has served a term as Vice-president of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. Coming to the University of Alberta as the first incumbent of the Chair of Medicine in 1923, with this long and varied experience in the practice and teaching of internal medicine and in the ways of people and the world in general, he played an important part in the early development and establishment of the Medical Faculty in addition to an outstanding professional achievement in teaching, practice, and medical literature.

A man of versatile attainments and social interests, he has taken an active part in public service, bringing distinction to the faculty thereby. The portraits of two of our past presidents, Dr. R. C. Wallace and the late Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, which hang in the Senate Chamber, are the product of his facile amateur brush and of an accomplishment which has given pleasure to his many friends and acquaintances. He is now President of the Edmonton Museum of Arts.

It is naturally with very genuine regret that his colleagues of the University view the loosening of those associations which have been so profitable from so many points of view during the past twenty-one years to both the students and his academic confreres in the University. He carries to his important new field of activity, as Director of Cancer Services for the Province of Alberta, the warmest esteem and confidence of those who have known him, and have worked and talked with him.

A. C. R.

DR. H. A. GILCHRIST, D.D.S., F.A.C.D.

With the closing the year 1944, Dr. Gilchrist delivered his last lecture in the Faculty of Dentistry. He was Head of the Department of Prosthetic Dentistry, a post which he held for about twenty years during a period when the Faculty developed from a department to a school and finally attained its present status.

Dr. Gilchrist was raised in the province of New Brunswick. After his preliminary education, he decided to take up the study of Dentistry. In those days, Dental Schools were not located conveniently to his native soil, which added considerably to the cost, so he took to sea in order to earn the money to finance his further education. He became second mate on a "windjammer," and made many trips to the West Indies and numerous other points.

For Dental instruction, he selected Northwestern University Dental School, which for many years has ranked as one of the finest in the world. As he proceeded with his studies, he was soon recognized by the members of the Faculty as being above average in aptitude for his chosen profession, and after graduation was himself appointed to the Faculty. He served in this capacity for a short time only and, for reasons of health, was advised to seek a dry climate.

Before being called to Edmonton to help with instruction in the University, he practised in Lethbridge and Calgary. He has visited many parts of the continent always in search of new knowledge with respect to his particular field. He has been a favourite clinician and speaker at local society meetings and conventions, and has made many contributions to dental literature. His investigation of the presence of fluorine in the drinking water of various parts of this province, and its effect on dental development of humans, will form the basis of further investigation into this perplexing problem. In 1938, he was summoned to St. Louis at which time he was made a Fellow of the American College of Dentists.

With the students here, and wherever Dr. Gilchrist travelled, his congenial personality won for him many admiring and life-long friends.

He is continuing in the practice of his profession, specializing in the branch he taught in the University. We wish him continued success, health, happiness, and long life.

W. S. H.



THE NEW TRAIL

A Quarterly Report of Campus Activities

An official publication of the University of Alberta and its Alumni Association. Any person interested in the University may subscribe at the rate of one dollar a year.

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For Merit

It is true that our first President is living, and still "starting things," and that Dr. W. H. Alexander is also in harness at a favored institution, but of that group of young men who came to Strathcona in 1908 and 1909 to start a new University, not one will now remain in active duty on the campus: Dr. MacEachran will retire this summer.

To those eager, young, and brilliant men (Tory, Broadus, Muir Edwards, L. H. Alexander, and W. H. Alexander; and in 1909, Kerr, Lehman, and MacEachran), the face of Opportunity must have seemed veiled and dimly visible indeed as they took up their work in a school garret in the wilderness—and surely only the eye of unusual faith could see in the scrub of Garneau the site of a University. To them the poplar and the dogwood flamed with augury: these were their burning bush. Another year, another garret, and by slow degrees the waste was cleared and buildings rose above the bluffs. And the order of things was right: first the men, later the buildings, for the University is not bricks and mortar, but men and women.

How frail in those early years must have seemed the seedling university they nourished. Can they, even in their most sanguine hopes, have dreamed that in spite of war and pestilence, it would grow and flourish and shelter under its branches within twenty years, two thousand students? The face of Opportunity is always veiled; and we, at this time, are equally ignorant of the future.

One of the early branches of the University was that of Medicine; and this year our first Dean of that faculty, Dr. A. C. Rankin, will retire. In January we lost our first Professor of Medicine, Dr. Egerton L. Pope, as

well as Dr. H. A. Gilchrist who must see in the new Faculty of Dentistry the culmination of a quarter of a century of his own work. From Anatomy we shall lose Dr. Evan Greene who has been part of the University since its earliest days and who was closely associated with Col. Mewburn in organizing the University Hospital. And from the Department of Extension whose activities are described in this issue by the Director, Donald Cameron, we shall lose the Librarian, Miss Jessie Montgomery, one of the most faithful and untiring members of that "People's University." Mr. D. E. Cameron, University Librarian, also retires from his Library position to take up new duties in counselling returned men. From Mining Engineering we shall lose Professor N. C. Pitcher whose work as an engineer spans the continent from Cape Breton to the Crow's Nest.

Rankin, Pope, Gilchrist, Greene, Montgomery, Pitcher, MacEachran, Cameron: here is material enough to build a new university, material as rich and varied as that to which we owe our beginnings. These persons, to whom we are deeply indebted, have builded well, and the best proof thereof is the fact that we can now carry on without them. Without them, the rest of the staff can carry on, but size alone, we should remember as we face the future, is a barren ideal; we must build, as they have taught us to build, for quality. And, as they slip off the harness and kick their carefree heels, we may feel a twinge of envy, but sincerely wish them all happiness in retirement. Like the Arts sun-dial, may they count only sunny hours.

We Will Remember Them

As the war grinds to a close in Germany, our hearts grow heavier to think of the cost. And it is well that the Alumni Council should propose to set up a scholarship fund, as they have done [See p. 124], in memory of graduates of the University who have paid their bit in full. Generous support of this Alumni Fund will be forthcoming, for how can we better compensate for those precious lives that the stupidity of the world has wasted than by making it possible for other young men to fulfil themselves? And how can lads who wear the green and gold forever in their hearts, forget those others with whom they talked and played and studied on this campus?

But it is not only Alumni who are thinking in terms of memorials now. Indeed, if it comes to that, the names in our Honour Roll are not all the names of graduates. Not a few are the names of those who completed the work for their degrees at other institutions, and many are the names of undergraduates who put by their books to take up arms. Here is a letter which President Newton has passed on to us:

There must be a great many parents whose sons have been killed in this war who would like to establish memorials in the form of small university scholarships. I, for example, would like to set aside \$50.00 or

\$100.00 a year as a Scholarship in Civil Engineering at the University of Alberta in memory of my son.

My reason is that while he took his M.Sc. at the University of Toronto, his real interest was in the University of Alberta where he spent the happiest years of his life.

One of my difficulties is that he was a very shy, reticent boy, and would hate anything in the nature of display, or that would call attention to himself. I am wondering if some plan could not be worked out whereby five parents, all of whom have lost sons, could pool their resources in a memorial fund, in which the names could be grouped. In that way a fairly decent sized scholarship could be provided.

If some such plan is not workable, I would like, in any case, to do something in memory of my son for his University. I would be obliged if you would advise me in this matter.

It is not hard to read between the lines of this letter. Out of affliction cometh forth kindness, and benevolence springs from pain. Are there five parents in Alberta, in Canada, whose grief would be lightened, if ever so little, by doing for the sons of other men something of that which they might have done for their own? And are there not five parents who in thanksgiving for the safe return of their own would like to bless the sons of others? Five! There are five thousand.

The New Trail asks all who would be interested in setting up a Fathers' Fund to write to the Editor or to President Newton.

The Chipmunk

And they opened the matter, and I said, "This means work—and you know how things are." But as they talked, I seemed to be resting by a camp fire along the Trail, and the little companion of the woods was there, flicking and flirting his tail, chattering a bit, and looking at me with bright, inquisitive eyes. And I said, "If it is done, THE NEW TRAIL must pay for it." And they talked further, and I said, "It must not be solemn or stodgy; and it must go by Air Mail." So I tried to bamboozle the Postmaster over the bridge into giving us a cheap air mail, seeing it was for the lads overseas, but it could not be done. And I returned to other meetings—and the net of it is that Behold, while it was still in infancy, even in the third year thereof, THE NEW TRAIL conceived and labored and brought forth THE CHIPMUNK.

With these words the first issue of *The Chipmunk* begins. It is to be a mimeographed "monthly news letter from the Campus to the University Overseas," a successor to that which Muir Edwards and W. H. Alexander organized during the last war. This news letter is the brain child of E. W.

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

University of Alberta Soldiers' Comforts Club
to the
Staff and Students who have enlisted for Overseas Service

Vol. 4 June 7, 1919. No. 4 (and last).

Founded by William Muir Edwards

Edited by W. H. Alexander

Curtain.—The executive of the S.C.C. has decided that this shall be the last number of the far-famed Weekly News Letter. I dare say most of you thought that we had passed ingloriously away without even the affecting ceremonies of a death-bed scene; there were even some base souls perhaps who, in view of the Editor's recent comparison of his journal with the Eyeopener, suspected the worst and shook their heads knowingly. Well, the audience is going to have the death-bed scene after all; if you have tears, prepare to shed them now. This is veritably the demise of your little old friend, companion of camp and trench, the W.N.L. True it is that from the ashes of this phoenix a new bird may arise in the shape of an Alumni News Letter, but it can never have the varied plumage or the extensive flights that characterized the old fowl.

It is right here to remember very affectionately the founder of the News Letter whose memorial is in all your hearts wherever you may be; many of you have testified to me by letter and conversation and to the public by your speeches on timely occasions what his work meant to you. It was a real inspiration that came to him; so far as I can learn no other institution has had anything quite like the News Letter, and indeed our boys have usually passed on their News Letters to the members of less fortunate universities. I wish too that you should all remember gratefully the girls of the U. of A. who during all these years have addressed your letters to you; their labors have been of a rather uninteresting clerical variety but

*Page one of the last issue of the Weekly News Letter sent to members
of the University overseas during the last war.*

Sheldon and R. K. Gordon, it has had the enthusiastic approval and assistance of Geoff Taylor and Clem King, and the bright little chipmunk which we shall henceforth use to head the "Around the Campus" column, is—of course!—the work of Wm. Rowan.

There is no complete file of the earlier News Letter in the University. In the hope that old graduates will rummage about for other issues and help us to secure a complete file for our archives, we print on p. 101 a photographic copy of the last number of it, kindly sent to us some time ago by George B. Langford who studied at this University before and after the last war. The News Letter was, after all, a sort of fore-runner of *The New Trail*, and we are by no means ashamed of our ancestry.

The first letter of *The Chipmunk*, for March, 1945, was written by R.K. Gordon. Reg. Lister had a hand in the second. Future letters will come from various pens, and we hope that the recipients will let us know whether they like our wee chattering beastie and, if so, what persons on the Campus they would like to hear from.

This statement must not close without acknowledgement of help received. Not a few man-hours are required to get our little *Chipmunk* into the mails and on his way. Busy Ph.D.'s and their wives, to say nothing of burdened members of the sub-staff, have gladly sat down to hours of folding letters and licking envelopes. Nor must we forget our splendid silent partner in this enterprise—the main body of alumni and subscribers who have so magnificently supported *The New Trail* that within three years, yet not without some qualms and palpitations of the editorial heart, we have dared to assume a new expense. And we hope that this larger group will approve the favoritism we show toward our lads overseas. Those who received the earlier News Letter during the last war will, we know, give us their blessing; they will agree that as long as there is fighting beyond the Atlantic or the Pacific, as long as there are armies of occupation, we must remember the "University Overseas."

The Editor Says:

This issue is late. It is late partly because the whole University is overworked, but chiefly because one of the best linotype men in the West, George Campbell, has been ordered by his physician to refrain from overtime. Don't take this for an apology: if George needs a rest, we don't care if you *never* get your *New Trail*!

Well, let's have a look at it: a new name at the masthead. H. G. Glyde has kindly consented to act as Art Editor. When the war ends, we may be able with his help to get out a *New Trail* that will be worth anybody's dollar.

Item, "The People's University" by its Director. We asked him to be brief, but brevity quails before the immensity of the subject. The story he tells is exciting: he gives the Cock o' the North something to crow about.

Nevertheless, we bless R. B. Miller—he hardly fills a page! He belongs to the Department of Zoology and has carved up tons of Alberta fish the last few years, mostly at week-ends. His work is of immediate economic value to the Province, and some day we shall ask him to tell us about it in full.

Of equal economic value, and of value to the "war effort," is the work of H. E. Johns of the Physics Department. Dr. Johns was born in China, but is not Chinese—one might be born in a barn without being a horse! People of Chinese birth, not to generalize on slender evidence, seem to be able to build extremely expensive machines out of a few bits of odds and ends, and then to do important work with them.

Two undergraduates make their bow in this issue: Pauline Hunter, formerly a nurse, with a clear description of the Mewburn Pavilion, and Allen Ronaghan with an appreciation of the art exhibits of the winter. There have been many exhibits; all we need now is a place of exhibition better than a corridor.

J.W.P. are the modest initials of an electrical gentleman who back in the early thirties built a transmitter for CKUA—the masts are still to be seen south of Pembina. His little bed-time story—we hope to have more of them—is printed here for the special benefit of our younger graduates.

Egerton L. Pope is so versatile that he seems to be all over this issue. We have his delightful Convocation Address by special request of several who heard it, and four of his paintings. Besides, we have a warm appreciation of him in the *For Merit* column. We had hoped to have two others of his paintings, a self-portrait and a portrait of Dr. MacEachran, but a slight illness interfered with the last stages of their preparation. We hope to print these portraits in the summer.

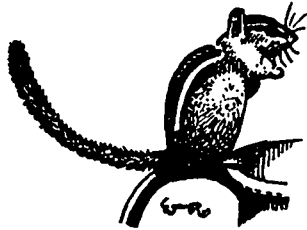
To many, an official is only an official. We are glad to present the late President W. A. R. Kerr as seen through the eyes of a friend—and many an old graduate will recognize in the picture the features of an urbane gentleman and kindly teacher of elder days.

The President's Report to Convocation seemed so meaty—and so brief!—that we begged the privilege of printing it. It will shadow the shape of the future.

Seven members of the University staff are retiring this year. *For Merit* offers appreciations of three of them and will complete the roll-call in the summer.

We are glad to print for the information of alumni at large several of the reports made to the Council in February. The editors of *The New Trail* are grateful for the kindness of the Council toward this publication.

Have we mentioned our advertising? An Edmonton shop reports having received an order from overseas because of *New Trail* advertising. There is just no doubt about it: *we cover the world!*



the chipmunk

The year of 1944-45 has witnessed a resuscitation of student life. After a successful football season in the Fall, the Golden Bears captured the Rigby trophy in intercollegiate basketball—and the girls' team, new named the Pandas, also won distinction. There have been no intercollegiate hockey games, but—as the following clipping from *The Gateway* will show—one time-honored contest continues:

FACULTY LINES UP 10 PH.D.'s FOR SUNDAY HOCKEY

Against Co-eds

A last minute press release issued by Manager Elio D'Appolonia of the Faculty All-Stars announced the proposed lineup for Sunday's struggle against the Co-eds. Starting in goal will be Prof. H. W. Hewetson, B.A., M.A. Professor Hewetson, according to the sporting grapevine, is still holding out for more money, but will soon fall into line when his loyalty is appealed to.

On defense, Manager D'App. has amassed the following stalwarts: Dr. W. C. Broadfoot, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Bill Odynsky, B.Sc., M.Sc., Dr. Max Wyman, B.Sc., Ph.D., Prof. J. W. Porteous, B.Sc., Elio D'Appolonia, B.Sc. and former Bear, M. S. Mitchell, B.Sc.

The faculty boasts four complete forward strings, which it threatens to use all at once. The centres will be: Dr. J. S. Shoemaker, B.S.A., M.S., Ph.D., Dr. H. E. Johns, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Dr. L. W. McElroy, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dr. J. L. Morrison, M.Sc., Ph.D., and Dr. Ralph Leslie Rutherford, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.

Wingmen will be: Dr J. Bowstead, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dr. S. G. Davis, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dr. A. G. McCalla, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., Prof. H. R. Milley, B.A., M.A., Prof. J. H. Waghorne, M.Sc., Mr. L. H. McManus, B.Sc., Prof. E. O. Lilge, M.Sc.

Game will start Sunday, 3:00 p.m., and will end gosh knows when.

A later report informs the world that in a closely contested game marked by good sportsmanship and deplorable hockey, the girls and the professors

scored half a goal each and left an issue to be debated in future contests.

* * * * *

On January 19, our debating teams, consisting of Garth Eggenberger (Law) and Art Boorman (Divinity), Hu Harries (Ag) and Joe Shoctor (Law) brought back to us the McGoun cup.

* * * * *

The Tuck Shop opened officially under new management January 22. It is completely re-decorated in green and gold, and seems bright, airy, clean, and attractive.

* * * * *

The inter-year plays on February 9, 10, filled Convocation Hall. The producing and acting were well up to previous standards. Audience and judges alike voted for Chekhov's "The Boor," produced by the Freshmen, as the best play, and for Lawrence Levine of that play as the best actor. The audience chose Doris McCubbin in Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look," produced by the Seniors, as the best actress; but the Judges preferred Lois McLean in Warren Smith's "For Jonas T." From Mrs. Ringwood's (Gwen Pharis, '34) account of the plays in *The Gateway*, we quote the following:

Well, there it is—the twenty-fourth Interyear Plays at this University. The tradition is one worth treasuring. Next year, the twenty-fifth, should receive some special commemoration.

But one of these days a Dramatic Society is going to find its way to the University, and it is going to sit down and howl for a theatre workshop, for time and opportunity to study every branch of theatre technique, for the chance to write, act in or produce not one or two plays a year, but ten or twelve. And it may be they will get such a workshop and a small, beautiful theatre dedicated to Canadian drama. Then you'll see us—of the old guard—frail, restless ghosts—all of us who have hoped for the founding of such a theatre. We'll be peering through the windows, rustling the pages of the new scripts, putting on all the spots at once, and then dimming them, smoothly, gradually. We'll be gravely treading the new stage whispering remembered lines: "What, though thou art virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ale?" . . . "The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars but in ourselves that we are underlings." . . . "Speak the speech, I prithee, trippingly on the tongue . . ."

If we aren't there, it is because we have melted away with pure envy.

* * * * *

On Thursday, Feb. 22, the ever-energetic Engineers published a supplement to *The Gateway* which included summaries of the Webb Memorial Essays with a number of other articles to give what the editor called, "good solid thought, a little philosophy, light fancy and an essay or two, the whole seasoned and spiced with broad good humor." Somebody seems to have washed the mouths of the Engineers with soap since two years ago, and we

can now welcome without reservation their efforts to make life interesting on the campus.

* * * * *

March 1 and 2 brought the "first annual" concert of the University Choir under the direction of Gordon F. Clark who mixes art and medicine. With about seventy voices, few of which had ever been used in public singing before, Mr. Clark came through with a superb performance. The program ranged from "Shortnin' Bread" and rounds and catches to sacred music and a humming chorus from Sibelius' "Finlandia"; and in tone, precision, and quality the Choir was altogether remarkable. Excellent work was also done by a brass quartette. It is to be hoped that "first annual" means what it suggests and that a choir concert will become a permanent feature of our campus life.

A "Soirée Dramatique et Musicale" was held by the Cercle Français on March 9. A very amusing comedy, set in a Garneau boarding house, provided the chief entertainment—not to speak of moral values! For we learned that nice modest girls are taken to dances while flirtatious coquettes get only coca-cola. The performance raised, after clearing expenses, more than three hundred dollars which has been sent to the Mayor of Falaise for the relief of needy children. Perhaps Falaise has heard of the name of Alberta before.

A talent night organized by Joe Shocter followed on March 16, 17 with songs and dances and boogie-woogie. The editor bought a ticket for Saturday from a charming young lady at the box office whose charm, alas, was not for him. Two other swains danced attendance. When we presented our ticket on Saturday, we were informed that it was a Friday ticket—and the house was sold out. We plodded sadly homeward reflecting on such matters as youth and age and love and efficiency. Reports of the performance vary widely in enthusiasm.

* * * * *

The last papers were signed March 19, and the three University residences were formally returned to us, together with the Air Force drill hall, garage, and canteen. The drill hall will be used by the COTC and as a gymnasium, and the rink will return to the Students' Union for skating and hockey. The canteen, a small building in the rear of Assiniboia, may be used as a drafting laboratory and set Convocation Hall free for other uses.

The course proposed for veterans which was to open at the end of January did not materialize. Most of the veterans who might have enrolled were found lacking in matriculation requirements and are studying at a special preparatory school set up by the Department of Education. Meantime, thirty-odd veterans in attendance since September are doing good work.

Mr. H. W. Jamieson, Superintendent of Education, Department of Veterans' Affairs, Ottawa, speaking in Edmonton, has said that Alberta

has "set the pace among Canadian universities" in working for and advising veterans of the present war. The persons who should receive the best of this bouquet are Mr. D. E. Cameron and Dean R. S. L. Wilson.

* * * * *

Our former professor of Architecture, Mr. C. S. Burgess, remains as active as ever. He has been used by the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa as a consultant in planning extensive post-war improvements at Jasper National Park. He is also in constant service on the Edmonton Town-Planning Commission.

J. H. Brown, who lectured in Entomology at the University from 1940 to 1944 in the absence of Professor Strickland, has been appointed Head of the new Entomology Division of the Provincial Department of Public Health.

G. A. Elliott, Professor of Political Economy, has been serving during recent months as a member of the Royal Commission set up by the Dominion Government to investigate the taxation of co-operatives in Canada.

* * * * *

Among the many interesting exhibits at the annual Exhibits Meeting of the Science Association, was a section cut through the curved part of the arrestor hook of a carrier airplane. During the past year over a thousand of these hooks have been tested by the Civil Engineering Department. The test consists of loading the hook in tension to 39,000 lbs. and holding the load for three minutes. In all, only one hook failed. The failure was due to the projection of a surface crack into the underlying metal. This single failure justified all of the testing, for it saved a carrier plane and at least one life.

This is only one sample of the testing work that is going on all the time in the Department of Civil Engineering. Indeed, the editor of this journal is fast falling into a war-secrecy complex in his inability to mention many interesting and valuable contributions this campus is making to the war.

* * * * *

An interesting novelty this year is the exchange of students between the University and the State Teachers' College, New Haven, Connecticut. Miss June Sprague and Miss Jeanne Smith came to us at the first of March and found great favor on the campus; in May, Miss Anne Herman and Miss Catherine Pierce from our Faculty of Education will enroll at New Haven. The expenses of this experiment are paid partly by the Canadian-American Women's Committee on International Relations and partly by our own Friends of the University.

* * * * *

During the academic year of 1944-45 a course in Russian History was given by Prof. R. W. Collins. Next year a first course in the Russian language will be offered by Dr. Francis Owen. It is hoped that a brow

laddie from the Calgary Highlanders who goes by the name of Jim—alias, Count Vladimir P. Ignatieff—will one day collaborate in Russian studies.

* * * * *

The Alberta Folklore and Local History Project initiated here in 1943 with the help of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, has published the first number of the *Alberta Folklore Quarterly*. The editor is R. E. Gard who will be pleased to receive subscriptions of one dollar a year. The announced purposes of the *Quarterly* are "to print first-hand accounts interpretative of the region and its people, to encourage the collection and preservation of the traditional materials of Alberta, and to foster a literature indigenous to this part of the Canadian West." In sisterly affection for the new publication, we solicit the support of our readers.

* * * * *

The Board of Governors announces the following promotions as from April 1, 1945.

To Associate Professor:

E. S. Keeping A. Stewart.

To Assistant Professor:

D. R. Clandinin R. G. K. Cormack J. Tuba.
J. H. Whyte M. Wyman

To Lecturer:

Miss K. E. B. Foscett Dr. S. D. Fraser Major R. A. McEwen

* * * * *

With the visit to the campus of Mr. A. S. Mathers, University architect, plans for new building step out from the realm of pipe dream into that of practical possibility. Plans are being drawn for a new Library, and the lay-out of the grounds, styles of architecture, and future building are being carefully studied. Further, F/S. R. P. Copeman, R.C.A.F., formerly of the Department of Horticulture, has been brought back as Grounds Foreman. Mr. Copeman has begun his new work with some violence. All the poplars have been taken down, and the grounds look bare. More permanent trees, like elms, will take their place.

And, just to bring this sampling of news to a violent close—and, we fear, at the risk of collapsing many of our readers—we must announce that it is actually proposed, this summer, to cement the walk between Arts and Tuck! Believe it or not, Hell *has* frozen over.

Canadian Art Leaves the Attic

By ALLEN RONAGHAN

In planning an article of this nature there is always a temptation to discuss all the things that have already been said in apology for Canada's art or lack of art. It has been said that Canada is too young to have any art development of note. It has been said that Canadians have not appreciated Canadian art enough and that when they have, it has been with a note of defensive modesty that is alleged to be native and typical.

It would be absurd to give more than mention to the first statement. Canada's development in the field of art has been considerable. Critics in Great Britain and the United States have recognized the development and have watched it with great interest.

Concerning the second statement, a fairly brief note will suffice. For art to be appreciated, it must be seen. Of course it must be criticized and compared with other art, but above all it must be seen. If Canadians have not appreciated Canadian art enough, it is because they have not seen it enough. They have had little chance to watch it grow, to compare new results with older work. Art cannot be appreciated or criticized when it is hung in unimposing makeshift galleries, or stowed in dusty attics. That is where much of Canadian art has been while we have been giving all our attention to the schools of art of other nations. This has been one phase of the situation in which Canadian art has found itself. Perhaps this is the point at which to inject another note. There has been, and is, a danger that when Canadians discover that there is an art development of note in Canada, but that it hasn't been recognized, they will be prone to be ultra-enthusiastic about it and to accept each new picture as though it were a masterpiece, just because it is Canadian. Not all Canadian art has been, is, or will be good. Before it takes a place in the World Gallery of Fame, it must merit that place because of its value and not merely because it is Canadian. The excellent must be culled from the mediocre. This cannot be done unless the art is seen. Evidence that institutions are coming to an awareness of this fact is shown in the establishment of circuits throughout which groups of pictures are put on exhibition.

The displays that students have had the opportunity of seeing at the University of Alberta have been interesting because of the trends in Canadian art that have been evident. Perhaps a quick summary will be in order.

Some of the earlier displays this year included representative pictures by such impressionists as Morrice, Cullen, and Gagnon. There have been a few examples of the work of the "Group of Seven." One entire display was devoted to the work of the "Canadian Group of Painters."

Several regional displays have been here. One exhibition dealt with the work of British Columbia artists, as a group, and another dealt with the work of W. P. Weston, A.R.C.A. Amateur artists were not neglected.

An excellent selection of pictures from those done at the Banff School of Fine Arts gave a hint of what we may expect in the future. We had, as well, opportunity to see what is going on in the field of photographic and theatre art. The American War Art exhibition provided us with an opportunity to enlarge our artistic viewpoint by studying what is being done in a country having somewhat the same wartime conditions as Canada.

What generalizations may be made as to trends in Canadian art? At first glance the picture is confused and ever-changing like a mosaic of blinking neon lights. Let us attempt to see what the over-all trend is by organizing the groups according to the leading painters. Morrice and Cullen painted the St. Lawrence section of the Canadian scene. They did so from the European impressionist viewpoint, it is true, but their pictures included the Canadian people as well as the landscape. Gagnon did the same thing but with more emphasis on light and color.

Tom Thomson began a general change in outlook. He was in love with the wilderness, with the pioneering stage in Canada's development. He painted nature in the raw and did so with a certain crude intensity that reflected phases of nature in a simple, outspoken manner. Since he so loved the wilderness, and the country that he interpreted was new, few traces of man's inroads upon nature appear in his pictures. Where man does appear, he is the "voyageur" with his boat.

The "Group of Seven" took inspiration from Thomson and expressed the new spirit of Canadian nationalism in much the same way. They painted from the Maritimes to B.C., from the Niagara Peninsula to Ellesmere Island. They wanted the Canadian people to see Canadian landscape as they saw it, beautiful in a savage sort of way, and not to be ashamed of it. And in their earlier pictures appeared few signs that Canada was inhabited. After a few years they disbanded and merged into the larger "Canadian Group of Painters." But the "Seven" had a spirit in their pictures which was catching. The displays have repeatedly shown their influence. Some artists have caught the form but not the spirit of the "Seven." As a result the occasional artist is still dealing with landscape alone, but more and more artists are painting more and more of the Canadian scene. A. Y. Jackson, one of the "Seven," has begun to include the works of man as subjects in his pictures. He has succeeded in keeping the old pioneering spirit while dealing with subjects other than landscape. That, then, is the problem in Canadian art today, to preserve the spirit of pioneering and idealistic nationalism of Thomson and the Group of Seven respectively, while transferring it to the whole Canadian scene.

What has been the effect of the war on art in Canada? As was mentioned, an interesting contrast was provided during this year, in that samples of both Canadian and American war art were on display. American art has shown a tendency to reflect the internal economic and social stresses and strains of the nation at war. There has been a different outlook in Canadian war art. Canada has seen great industrial change and expansion during the war. The nation's participation in the Common-

wealth Air Training plan established her as a power in the air. The navy has become a highly important force. It is this industrial, aeronautical, and naval growth and expansion that has caught the imagination and occupied the enthusiasm of Canadian artists. Therefore munition plants and airports, railway yards and corvettes have been favourite subjects.

What of the future?

If the display of pictures from the Banff School of Fine Arts points toward the future, then we may expect that a high level of enthusiastic work is going to be done. The instructors at the school have been the best, and have obviously succeeded in imparting to their pupils some of that pioneering spirit that is needed in our nation. And there is a talent to be developed. With spirit and talent people do great things, no matter what the enterprise may be.

Furthermore, there are signs that the people are becoming interested in Canada's art. It has been brought out of the museums and attics, put on display, and found to be pretty good. The demand for paintings has increased, and we find those of some of our best artists being used by the government and industrial concerns to advertise Canada to us.

But there is no time for relaxation. During the last war, death robbed Canada of Tom Thomson during his most productive period of painting. Clarence Gagnon and J. E. H. Macdonald are already part of the history of Canadian art. If our artists are to give the nation their best, they must receive the enthusiastic support of interested people. People can only become interested when they have an opportunity to see what is being done. Bringing the nation's paintings to the nation's people is the best way to interest them. Therefore we should take every opportunity to thank those in charge of circulating the art displays and to assure them that we shall be looking forward to further exhibitions next term.



Colonel Mewburn

BY PAULINE HUNTER

One of the pioneers in surgery in the West, Dr. Frank Hamilton Mewburn started his practice as Company doctor for the Galt Coal Mine in Lethbridge in 1881. Here he did remarkable work under very primitive conditions. He performed his first appendectomy on a pool table, with the barber giving the chloroform. Though the appendix was ruptured, the patient lived. It is told that many of Dr. Mewburn's strange bone instruments, with which he achieved such success, were borrowed from the local carpenter and blacksmith.

The rebellion of 1885 took Dr. Mewburn to Winnipeg as Chief of the military hospital there. Even in these early days he took frequent refresher courses in the East and in the States. As a result, he was one of the first to practise aseptic surgery in the West.

Moving to Calgary early in this century, he set up a practice which he gave up to enlist in 1914. He was in charge of a hospital overseas during the years of the First World War.

Following his return from overseas, the doctor was chosen as Professor of Surgery in the University of Alberta. He spent the last decade of his life combining this position with his large surgical practice in the University Hospital.

Dr. Mewburn made a name for himself as a brilliant surgeon. The impatience which was often credited to him by students was really a deep intolerance of careless work and bad surgical methods, that was part of his creed. The doctor was highly esteemed by his associates, and to his death was always affectionately known as "The Col."

The Colonel Mewburn Memorial Hospital

A fitting memorial to the late Colonel Mewburn, is the new Mewburn Memorial Pavilion which was officially opened February 22. The new hospital is built along clear-cut lines of simple beauty. The building is laid on the plan of a giant "H" with the two long parts of the letter running parallel to 112th Street. The beauty of this plan lies in the fact that a more compact building is obtained with an abundance of light for every room.

The new Pavilion is connected with the University Hospital by a long underground corridor which is thermostatically heated and air-conditioned. Opening off this corridor, and with an additional direct entrance, is the Admitting Ward. Here the patients exchange their uniforms for hospital garb before being taken to the wards. The remainder of the ground floor makes up the Physical Medicine Department. Uncompleted as yet, this promises to be one of the finest departments of its kind in the West. One part of the department will be devoted to Electro and Hydro Therapy, while the other and larger part is to be used for Occupational Therapy. In this latter department, machines will be provided to develop any muscle of the injured soldier's body—for example, a man whose abdominal



UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL—SOLDIERS' WING—MEWBURN PAVILION

Photograph by H. P. Brown

muscles are flaccid following a shrapnel wound, will be put to work at a loom, which will gradually restore the use of the affected muscles, while at the same time giving him a healthy outlet in useful activity.

On the first floor is a Dental Laboratory with three dentist's chairs and a comfortable waiting room. Across the hall from this is a Canteen which is to be run by the Institute for the Blind. Next to this is the library, which is to be furnished with books and run by the Lady Aberdeen League. At the end of the corridor is a Billiard Room. The other end of the front of the hospital is made into four small airy wards (four to six beds) with a large, comfortable waiting room for friends and relatives. These wards are for Orthopedic patients.

The half of the first floor facing the back is to consist of doctors' offices, a Clinical Laboratory, and a room for the making and fitting of artificial limbs.

The main feature of this floor, however, is the theatre which occupies the central part of it. It seats 250, has a good-sized stage, complete with footlights and two well-equipped dressing rooms. A good screen and a modern Projection Room mean that the men should have some good movies. The seats are movable so that the theatre may be used for dances as well. (Each bed in the hospital is being fitted with headphones with three-way switches connected with a central radio set.)

The second floor is mainly Surgical, with some Orthopedic cases. Part of the floor consists in small wards (one and two beds) for post-operative and Neurosurgical cases. The rest of the floor is divided into large bright wards for the convalescent patients. One unique feature of the hospital is the glass partitioning of the large wards, with the nurses' stations placed in front, so that the nurse can watch, perhaps, thirty patients without getting to her feet. With the sicker patients placed closest to the desk, this innovation should prove invaluable at night when the staff is small.

At each corner of the "H" is a lounge. On the second floor these are furnished by: Canadian Legion, Stagettes, Catholic Women's League, and Ladies' Auxiliary to the Junior Chamber of Commerce. These organizations vie with one another in providing rooms that are bright, comfortable, and home-like.

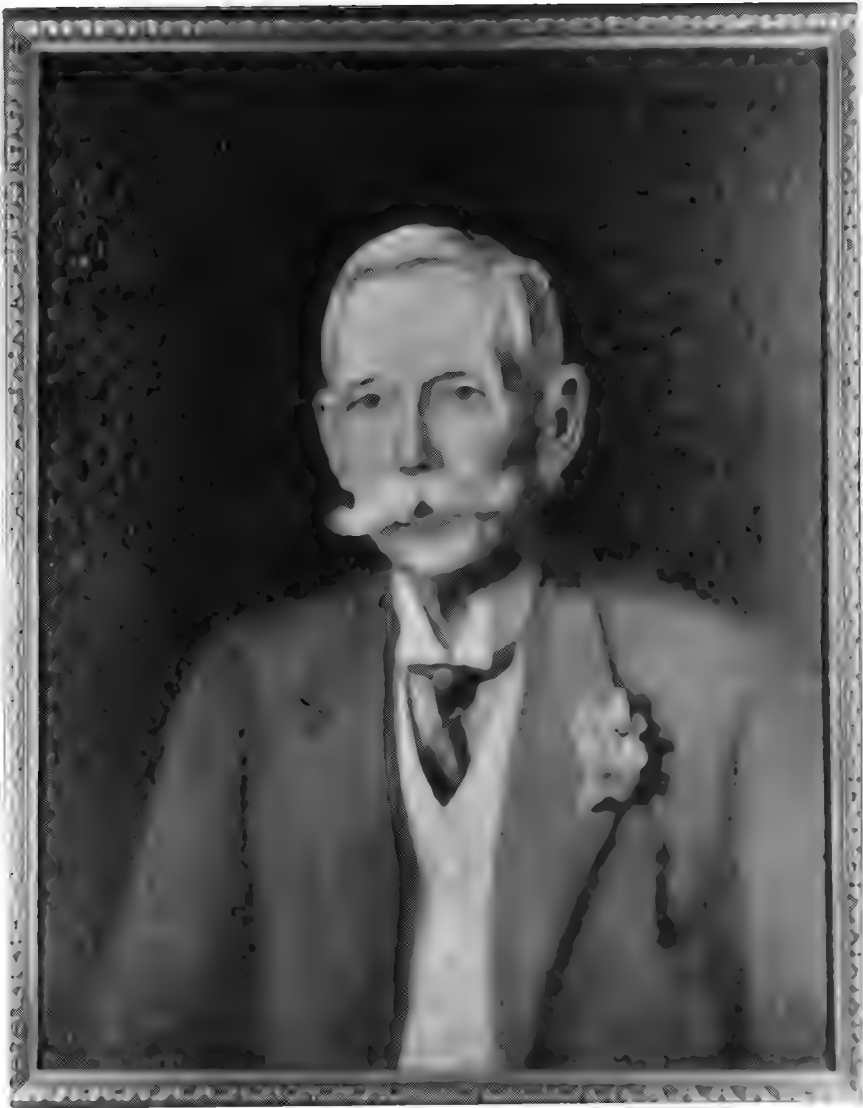
The third floor is Medical with a few Orthopedic cases. It consists entirely of large, glass-partitioned wards. The four lounges on this floor were furnished by: Twentieth Century Club, Kinsmen, I.O.D.E., and Jewish Council of Women.

Each floor has its Ward Kitchen, shining with chrome and complete with Frigidaires and electric stoves. The food is brought from the main hospital in electrically heated, enclosed "wagons."

Each floor has also an Examining Room, completely private for the convenience of the doctors and the comfort of the patients.

The hospital has a capacity of 250 beds, with 150 of them already filled.

Edmonton has every reason to be proud of the facilities that await her returning disabled sons. Everything is being provided to make possible their rapid recovery, both physical and mental.



DR. FRANK HAMILTON MEWBURN

By Egerton L. Pope



NORTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER NEAR EDMONTON

By Egerton L. Pope

University Honor Roll

These are they whom we delight to honor

The War Records Committee is grateful to those readers who have been good enough to furnish information for the Honor Roll. In order to maintain correct, complete, and up-to-date records, the Committee renews its appeal for assistance and particularly hopes that service men and women and their next-of-kin will report changes of rank and address to the Assistant Registrar, University of Alberta. The following names have been added since January.

AWARDS

Military Cross

Major Kenneth Andrew Connal Clarke, RCAMC, B.Sc.(A) 1938, M.D. 1940: January, 1945.
Lieutenant Albert Hanson, RCE, B.Sc. (M) 1941: December, 1944.
Captain Allan Douglas McKenzie, RCAMC, M.D. 1942.

Bar to the Military Cross

Major John Alpine Dougan, B.A. 1942: January, 1945.

United States Silver Star

Major Stanley Charles Waters, Special Service Force, Agriculture 1939-1941: February, 1945.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Flying Officer William Fraser Edwards, RCAF, B.A. 1942.
Flying Officer Frank Hamilton Fish Jr., RCAF, Applied Science 1941-1942.

Order of the British Empire

Lieutenant Colonel Eric Wyld Cormack, RCA, B.Sc. 1925: January, 1945.
Lieutenant Colonel John Robert Blakely Jones, RCE, B.Sc.(M) 1935: March, 1945.

Member of the British Empire

Major Ronald Fraser Bowman, B.Sc.(C) 1928: March, 1945.

British Empire Medal

Captain Alexander Stewart Findlater, Applied Science 1939.

Mentioned in Dispatches

Major Kenneth Andrew Connal Clarke, RCAMC, B.Sc.(A) 1938, M.D. 1940.
Flight Lieutenant George Richards Shipley, RCAF, Applied Science 1939-1940: January, 1945.

King's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air

Squadron Leader George Ross, RCAF, B.Sc.(C) 1938: January, 1945.

CASUALTIES

Killed in Action

Sergeant Pilot George Raymond Baker, RCAF, Applied Science 1940-1941.
Captain Gilbert Thompson Blair, B.A. 1940.
Flying Officer Douglass John Alexander Buchanan RCAF, D.F.C., Applied Science 1939-1940: February, 1945.
Flying Officer Bruce Sherwood Corbett, RCAF, B.Sc.(C) 1936: January, 1945.

Lieutenant Robert Clive Felstead, RCA, B.Com. 1940: December 3, 1944.
 Flying Officer Leslie Duncan McAllister, RCAF, Arts 1936-1937: March 30, 1943.
 Captain Jacob Barney Mandel M.D. 1940: September 29, 1944.
 Rifleman George Joseph "Buzz" Reid, Applied Science 1939-1941: March, 1945.

Missing, Presumed Dead

Pilot Officer John Secord Dawson, RCAF, B.Sc.(M) 1937.
 Warrant Officer Frederick Sayre Dewis, RCAF, B.Com. 1933: June 22, 1944.
 Flying Officer John Anthony Heffernan, RCAF, Arts 1939-1940.
 Flying Officer Joseph Arthur Horsfall, RCAF, Applied Science 1940-1941.
 Flight Lieutenant James Arthur Whiston, RCAF, Medicine 1934-1938: July, 1944.

Missing

Flight Lieutenant Hugh Munro Hope, RCAF, B.A. 1941: February, 1945.
 Flight Lieutenant Earl Clifford Ireland, RCAF, Arts 1939-1941: February, 1945.
 Flying Officer Harry Charles Irvine, RCAF, Arts 1937-41: February, 1945.
 Flight Lieutenant Douglas Haig Sharpe, RCAF, B.Com. 1938: December, 1944.

Wounded

Lieutenant John Henry Jamieson, B.A. 1938.
 Major Bruce Fraser Macdonald, B.Com. 1940: February, 1945.
 Lieutenant James Alfred McNally, B.Sc.(A) 1943: February, 1945.
 Captain Charles Edward "Paddy" Morris, RCA, B.A. 1938, LL.B. 1939.
 Captain Charles David Williams, B.A. 1938, LL.B. 1940.

Repatriated Prisoner of War

Captain Leigh Morgan McBride, B.A. 1940, LL.B. 1942.
 Warrant Officer David Clifton Prowse, RCAF, Commerce 1940-1941.

Incorrectly Reported Missing in April, 1944

Lieutenant Arthur Harold Walkley, RCNVR.

ENLISTMENTS

Navy

Heseltine, Colin Hastings	Porter, Winston Dyas (Pay Branch)
MacDonald, Hugh John (Pay Branch)	Rea, Alice Margaret (WRCNS)
MacLeod, Ernest John (E)	Rohrer, Joseph Bryce (Fleet Air Arm)
Marshall, Samuel Fenwick	

Army

Boorman, George	Glasgow, Robert Ronald Maclean (RCAMC)
Cairns, Andrew (RCAMC)	Goto, Shosuke
Carson, Joseph Edward (CDC)	Green, Kenwood (RCAMC)
Christie, Reginald (RCAMC)	Jackson, William Burley
Evans, Garth Cameron (CDC)	James, Thomas Wesley (CDC)
Fergie, Francis Aylmer (CDC)	Johnson, Leavert Edwin (RCAMC)
Ferguson, Margaret Jane (RCAMC)	Key, Chapin (RCAMC)
Fernet, Francis Alex (CDC)	Kidd, Edward (RCAMC)
Findlater, Alexander Stewart	Kozak, Peter (RCAMC)
Firth, Patricia Spencer (RCAMC)	Lauer, Randolph Mathias
French, William Edward (RCAMC)	MacCrostie, Murray Watson (RCAMC)
Frick, Harold Clay	
Gilmour, Donald Saunders (CDC)	

McCrum, John Richard (RCAMC)	Renner, Robert William
MacDonald, John Alexander (RCAMC)	Rice, Donald Arthur (RCAMC)
MacDonald, William John (RCAMC)	Ringwood, John Brian (RCAMC)
MacEwan, William Russell (RCAMC)	Roy, Douglas Gaetan (RCAMC)
McInnis, John Debs (CDC)	Samuels, Harold Louis (CDC)
Macleod, James Lorne (RCAMC)	Skwarok, Eugene Walter (RCAMC)
McNeill, Clarence Grenfel (RCAMC)	Smith, Gordon Ward
Mandel, Jacob Barney (RCAMC)	Spooner, Edwin Gordon (RCAMC)
Miller, George Emerson (RCAMC)	Stark, William John (RCAMC)
Morrison, Sheila (RCAMC)	Straughan, Gordon Elbert (RCAMC)
Moscovich, Bernard Baruch (RCAMC)	Trott, Alvin Walter John (RCAMC)
Myers, Herman Arthur (RCAMC)	Tysoe, Francis William (RCAMC)
Myers, Violet (RCAMC)	Van Kleeck, Winifred (RCAMC)
Nay, Alex S. (CDC)	Voloshin, Peter Chariton (RCAMC)
Offenbacher, Peter Martin	Walhovd, Torleif Haldor (CDC)
Ottem, Milford Harrison (CDC)	Warshawski, Rudolph James (CDC)
Ower, Roland Campbell (RCAMC)	Wiggins, Robert Lawrence (RCAMC)
Peck, George	Wilson, William Arthur Br. (United Press)
Reid, George Joseph	Wintemute, Karl F.

Air Force

Blackie, John Stuart	Garrison, Theron William
Cameron, Elbert Fredric	Letts, Thomas Blake
Cragg, George Edward	Page, Percival Edgar
Dembiske, Frederick Ernest	Smith, Clifford Douglas
Elmore, Whorton William	Williams, James Davies
Fish, Frank Hamilton Jr.	

Service Not Known

Robertson, Cyril Marcus



Trail Blazers

LIONEL BRADLEY PETT

B.S.A., M.A., PH.D. (Toronto), M.D. (Alberta), 1941, F.C.I.C.

Chief responsibility for seeing that Canadians "eat right to feel right" now rests on the shoulders of a distinguished U. of A. alumnus, Dr. L. B. Pett, who since 1941 has been director of the Nutrition Division of the Department of Pensions and Health at Ottawa (now National Health and Welfare), and secretary of the Canadian Council on Nutrition.

In 1936 Dr. Pett came to the University of Alberta as a lecturer in biochemistry. Just previous to this he had spent several years in Europe, studying at the Institute of Biochemistry at Cambridge, England, and doing research on vitamins B and C at Stockholm, Sweden. While lecturing at Alberta, he did a great deal of research on Vitamin A, including the development of a method for its measurement in blood and a visual method for testing "A"-deficiency in people. Many students who attended University in the late thirties will recall blinking at a bright light in a dark room to determine whether or not their Vitamin A was up to scratch.

In the autumn of 1941, Dr. Pett was asked to go to Ottawa to organize a nutrition service for the Dominion Government. At that time little was known about the eating habits of industrial workers in Canada, and the first major task has been a thorough survey of war plants with the object of speeding up production through improved nutrition. At the same time his department has worked through the medium of schools, clubs, the press, the radio, and local and provincial authorities to promote healthful eating habits among Canadians.

Besides organizing and directing the Nutrition Division, Dr. Pett has served on numerous committees of national and international scope. He is an advisor to several important government agencies, including the Foods Administration, the Ration Administration, the RCMP, the Penitentiaries Branch, and the Committee on Reconstruction. His official duties take him frequently to Washington, where he serves on the Combined Food Board as a member of the working committee on Food Consumption Levels, and as Canadian representative to the Committee on Vitamins. In 1942, at the urgent request of the Bermuda government, Dr. Pett flew to Bermuda to give advice on the food situation there and to make recommendations with regard to rationing and the relative nutritional values of imported foods. In 1943 he served as advisor to the Canadian delegation at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Hot Springs. Later in the same year he accompanied the Canadian delegation to the first meeting of UNRRA.

Although so successful in the field of public health administration, Dr. Pett still talks of the pleasures of research and teaching in the fundamentals of biochemistry.

He and Mrs. Pett, the former Lois McAfee B.A. '38, reside in Ottawa at 406 Holland Avenue.

J. R. K.

JOHN JOSEPH TAYLOR

B.Sc. (Electrical) 1928

It is entirely probable that the subject of this sketch would today be taken for a native-born North American. The fact remains, however, that he first saw the day in the county of Cumberland and is therefore really a North of England man. Transplanted to Alberta, he grew up at Viking and entered these halls in 1922, his heart set upon becoming an electrical engineer. In achieving this ambition he succeeded beyond his fondest expectations. For four successive years the name of "Jack" Taylor appeared on the first class general standing list and that at a time when a first meant eighty-five rather than the present eighty! If the honor of "high distinction" had then been in use by the Faculty of Applied Science, he would certainly have received it.

After a bare two years with the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterboro and Toronto, first as a test engineer, and later engaged on induction motor design, Jack became associated with his present employers, the Ohio Brass Company. His interest in design and development was so evident that he was asked to come from Niagara Falls to the main high voltage insulator plant at Barberton, Ohio. Here he was assigned to product development and has been granted close to forty patents on products and processes. This flair has proved most valuable to his adopted country since December, 1941, for his company has been in the thick of production for the armed forces. He is now chief engineer and is responsible for the development and design of all products and product-manufacturing equipment.

A colleague says of Jack and Molly Taylor, "Both are found of books and other peoples' gardens. Lest there be a dull moment, their place has also a photographic section, a machine shop, and a woodworking department which leaves, during one of our most severe winters, almost no room for coal!"

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor reside at 379 Highland Avenue, Wadsworth, Ohio.



they sate in council

—on February 3, namely: Mrs. Constance Nelson (née McLaughlin '21) from Spruce Grove, Anna Malone '34, Guthrie Sanford '20 (presiding), Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald '21, '23 (about to preside), William Swift '24, '27, '30 (the new "vice—"), Larry Alexander '32 from Calgary, Everett Birdsall '38, '40 from Red Deer, Earl Bowser '30, '32 (keeper of the purse), Robert English '28, Fred Hannotchko '32 from Two Hills, Alfred Harper (Students' Union President), Louis Hyndman '27, chief of the Edmonton clan, Harry Kostash '21 from Smoky Lake, Ottar Massing '39 from Wetaskiwin, Herbert Rawlinson '27 (representing the Meds), Leslie Wedman '41, and your scribe. They missed P. D. Hargrave '32, '36 of Brooks, J. F. Watkin '34, '39, '41 of Drumheller, and Frank Quigley, chief of the graduating class. They gave heed to Guthrie Sanford (see page 121) and to Earl Bowser (see page 124).

—they made minor changes in the constitution which ensured that the past-president should be on the executive committee, and that the Editor-in-Chief of *The Gateway* should be a member of the Council.

—when mid-day arrived, they repaired to the Cafeteria and enjoyed lunch as guests of the University. They heard President Newton warmly welcome them to their deliberations.

—in the afternoon they were taken into the confidence of Professor Salter, presiding genius of *The New Trail*, as he outlined recent progress and spoke of his hopes for the future.

—they welcomed the idea of a War Memorial Scholarship with enthusiasm and expressed the hope that graduates far and near would speak their minds about it.

—they learned that hundreds of messages had been received from overseas acknowledging the cigarettes and *The New Trail* and expressing warmly the pleasure of the recipients in being remembered.

—"I can accordingly report," said L. Y. Cairns, K.C., to them, "that I am well satisfied with the general constitution of the (Bequest) committees in Edmonton and Calgary and with the plans which are going forward." To several Council members this was a revelation of quiet but effective service. Perhaps it is to you!

—they agreed heartily that Guthrie Sanford had not only represented the Association with distinction during these past five years but had also worked untiringly for its good. They noted with satisfaction that the Council and the executive committee would continue to benefit from his membership on these bodies.

—by this time they were tired but, conscious of having done a good day's work in a good cause, they shook hands all round and adjourned to have dinner with the Edmonton Branch and to listen with interest to an ex-president, Colonel "Sandy" Dyde. They had "sate in council" to good effect.

G.B.T.

President's Report to Council

BY G. B. SANFORD*

In this my last annual report to council I would like to comment very briefly on the work done, partly accomplished, and proposed. On taking office five years ago, I likened a university and its graduates to a wheat plant—the roots (a very fundamental and formidable part of the plant) being its graduates. Does not this illustration suggest to every graduate of the University of Alberta a continuing sense of responsibility for its welfare, and, for the same reason, also indicate what the principal function of our Association should be?

Certainly our Association is stronger than ever before, despite prevailing war conditions, but we have made only a start. We are also very pleased to note that those responsible for the administration of the University are taking a more practical interest in its graduates and wish them to become very closely identified with its work and welfare. This is a sound policy, especially for a university like ours that depends largely on the public treasury for funds to operate. Obviously, the graduates in their many professional and business contacts with the general public throughout Alberta, could be very effective agents of good will for our University. However, to be successful, our graduates must be kept informed of the needs of the University, and, above all, have a vision of its value to society. For the stimulation of that vision, the University and its Alumni Association are jointly responsible.

The constitution of our Association has been remodelled so that the president and vice-president may be elected by the council, instead of by the members at large, as in former years. This is actually much more democratic and decidedly more practical, because there was never more than a slight response to a vote by mail. Now the various faculty groups of the university organizations, including the Students' Union, local branches, local committees, and regional districts throughout Alberta, choose their representatives on the council and these transact the business of the Association and elect the president and vice-president.

In order to increase the membership of the Association and to facilitate its work throughout this far-flung province, as well as at points outside, a key graduate may now be appointed at any place. If and when desirable, this agent is expected to assume the leadership in the convening of other qualified members to form a local committee or to plan for any activity of the Association. It is hoped that this scheme will meet with general approval and success. Its potentialities were demonstrated recently at Two Hills and Drumheller, where, through the initiative of the key graduate at each place, the qualified members met at a social function, formed a local committee, collected 100 per cent of the membership fees and forwarded

* B.S.A. 1920, Ph.D. (Minnesota). President of the University of Alberta Alumni Association 1940-1944 inclusive. This report (here abridged) was presented to the Alumni Council on February 3, 1945.

them forthwith to the Association's treasury. Thirty additional members renewed their connection with the university and now receive *The New Trail*!

The New Trail

The New Trail is the linchpin of our Association. Without it, we should make very little progress. It is the cement which binds the graduates to the University, and the magnet which daily draws more members to our Association and enlists their support in its work. Evidently there is much satisfaction with the present arrangement, which, incidentally, was advocated by the Association.

To Professor Salter, the editor, we owe more appreciation than we shall be able to indicate for his labor of love and unique literary talent. *The New Trail* not only reflects the high standards maintained by our University but also symbolizes the identity of interest that exists between our University and its Alumni Association. We are also indebted to Mr. Taylor, our associate editor, for his skill in securing and recording the many news items about graduates at home and abroad. The editors strive to improve *The New Trail*, and both they and the advisory board welcome suggestions for further improvement.

Membership

Our Association has financial difficulties, because there is so much to do and so little with which to do it. Its annual revenue increased from approximately \$140 in 1939 to about \$1,000 in 1944, but there is still very little left to meet ordinary office expenses after paying our share of printing and distributing *The New Trail*. The point to remember is that nearly seventy-five cents out of every dollar received is used for this purpose. At present the Edmonton and Calgary branches retain thirty-five cents out of each dollar membership fee, and the Toronto branch fifty cents. Inasmuch as the area of the Edmonton and Calgary branches includes such a high percentage of the total graduates in the province, the working balance of revenue has to come mainly from the graduates elsewhere. In other words, branches tend to supply relatively less financial support than members-at-large, whereas greatest support should come from these more populous centres. A higher membership fee would help, but perhaps it should not be increased until a greater membership is secured. I feel that it would be in the best interests of the Association if the total membership fee, as now levied, were due and payable to the central treasury, and if branches levied a small additional sum to meet local needs. I think this would be acceptable to most graduates in the Calgary and Edmonton areas, because all realize that unless the central office receives adequate financial support, the Association cannot survive. The present financial condition is neither dignified nor comfortable.

Finances

The time has come for our council to devise ways of securing the greatest possible number of active members in the Association. *The New*

Trail provides an attractive inducement. This, and our program for increasing our Association's usefulness to the University and its alumni, should ensure success of a membership drive if the necessary steps are taken and full co-operation given by the branches, committees, and individual members.

Recognition of the Association

During recent years the Association has been represented on the Board of Governors and Senate by the president and vice-president of the Association, and at Convocation and other University functions. This recognition, which is fully appreciated, should be vigilantly maintained, and extended whenever and wherever possible, but always be deserved.

Bequests

The promotion by graduates of bequests for scholarships is undoubtedly one of the most valuable services which members of the Association can render to the welfare of the University. The opportunities for positive results in this direction are much greater than many of us realize. That is to say, there are, in Alberta, many citizens who would give if they knew what such gifts would mean, and what honor the givers receive. Four years ago the council appointed a committee to promote bequests, with Mr. L. Y. Cairns, K.C., as convenor. The sum of \$15,000 has already come through its efforts, and no doubt there will be other sums in due course. I feel that the work of this committee might be more successful if graduates-at-large made it their personal duty to promote these funds. No doubt the present committee would welcome this assistance.

Friends of the University

About two years ago the organization called "The Friends of the University" was initiated by certain members of the University, with the consent of the Board of Governors, which appointed a committee to aid in securing these funds and to recommend methods of spending them. The present convenor of our Bequests Committee, Mr. L. Y. Cairns, is also the Association's representative on The Friends of the University committee. To date many of our graduates have contributed (some of them very generously) to this fund, as well as many business men in Edmonton, Calgary, and elsewhere. The total collected to date amounts to approximately \$4,350. This is a sizeable sum and prospects are that it will eventually be very substantial. I believe it illustrates what the Association might do in the way of securing scholarships from our more prosperous graduates. My purpose in mentioning the Friends of the University is to suggest that we might at this time examine more closely than heretofore what course our Association should take towards the active support of this fund. I should like to see funds from graduates go into an association scholarship, but I also feel that we should encourage by every means at our disposal contributions from non-graduates to The Friends of the University Fund.

The Association's Scholarship Fund

During 1927 the association started a scholarship fund and designated it the "H. M. Tory Scholarship Fund," in honor of the University's first President. This fund has slowly increased to approximately \$2,000. All life memberships go directly to that account. Following World War I. the graduates, staff, and friends contributed a pipe organ to the University as a memorial to those who gave their lives. Would it not be proper and opportune for the Association to begin at once a scholarship fund in the memory of our fallen comrades of the present war? A well organized appeal at this time might surprise even the most pessimistic.

Christmas Remembrance to Those on Active Service

During the past several years a Christmas remembrance in the form of cigarettes has been sent to our comrades and graduates on Active Service overseas. During the first two years the Edmonton branch collected funds by a membership drive, but for the last two years the larger sum needed has been raised through the combined efforts of the Edmonton Branch and the Students' Union and certain other units of the University. It is probable that another gift will be required for next Christmas. I feel sure that the graduates at Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and elsewhere would willingly contribute to this fund, if asked.

Conclusion

I have greatly appreciated the honor of serving the Association, as have also the other members of the executive and council, all of whom share in whatever success there has been. I also wish to express our gratitude to Mr. Justice Parlee, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Mr. Justice Ford, Chancellor of the University; and to Dr. Robert Newton, President of the University, for their continued support and personal interest in our Association.

Treasurer's Report to Council (Abridged)

BY W. EARL BOWSER*

This is the fifth annual report. We make another step forward in the organization of the Council this year, and I believe you would wish me to indulge in a little review of these five years as they affect the financial affairs of our committee.

You will notice that our Scholarship Fund now stands at \$1,958.64. It was increased this year by four life memberships (\$100) and a donation from Dr. Tory, in whose honour it was founded. We should be glad to know if there are any dormant bank accounts belonging to classes of long ago; these surely should be transferred to the Fund. Our bond investment

* B Sc (Ag) 1930, M Sc. 1933. Treasurer of the Association. 1940 to date This report was presented to the Alumni Council on February 3, 1945.

in the Fund now totals \$1,800 and the annual interest has reached the \$50 mark. By way of comparison, at January 1, 1940, we had only about \$1,200. It seems to me that we should aim at doubling the investment in order to be able to give a scholarship of at least \$100 every year.

This year we have been able to live within our income—in fact, we have shown a surplus of \$332.15. For current operations our only source of revenue is fees, so that this surplus is the result of much higher collections. All I wish to mention at this point is that we find here much justification for past operations when we lived beyond our income to maintain contacts with the potential membership. Fees were collected in 1944 from 966 persons, including 121 graduands. This compares with a total in 1940 of 212 persons of whom 125 were graduands. That is substantial progress, but we still have a vast pool of graduates to interest in the Association.

Our share of the cost of *The New Trail* for 1944, four issues, was \$591.45. This cost is arrived at by taking the total cost of publication, subtracting the revenue from sales, subscriptions, and advertising, and dividing the remainder equally between the University and the Association. For the past year this worked out at just over sixty cents per member.

This is the first time in five years of service that I can feel optimistic regarding the financial future of our Association. Our margin of safety is still quite small, for over \$200 of the surplus represents prepayment of fees for 1945 and subsequent years. Hence we must still strive most diligently for greater membership. One hopeful sign is the increasing number of alumni who remind others of their "duty" and send in a substantial amount of what might be called conscience money. I hope this practice will grow, then we shall prosper! In the task of increasing the membership I must acknowledge the valued help of branch and committee treasurers and local registrars. They bring the personal—*touch!*



Alumni Notes

This is a good opportunity to say a few words about the proposed War Memorial Scholarship Fund. I am all for it! It seems to me that the present organ may well serve as a *physical* memorial, providing that a plaque containing the names of the dead is put up. If there were really adequate scholarships available now for veterans, and later for their children, surely that would suitably commemorate those who have sacrificed all, and at the same time enable others to achieve greater things. Of course these are just my personal views on the matter—but I am certain that the executive committee of the Association would warmly welcome *your* opinions!

Because of the pressure on space in this issue, these notes will be confined to a few of the many messages received recently from overseas. First this card from Sergeant Hal Gaetz, Pharmacy '22, RCAMC: "Thanks a lot for the cigarettes just received. From today's reports it looks as if it won't be long now until we have another war behind us—and we won't be the least bit sorry." . . . Next Capt. Ronald P. Rawlinson '30, '34, U.S. Army Medical Corps: "Thanks very much—it is nice to know one is not forgotten. I have not had the fortune to run into any of my class-mates in France or in Luxembourg. I enjoyed *The New Trail*." . . . S/L J. Proskie, RCAF, says: "I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Students' Union and the Edmonton alumni for the 'Sweet Caps.' I have been in France since early last October and have enjoyed every bit of it." . . . "Cigarettes are a valuable commodity and always appreciated," says F/O. W. A. Mitchell, '36, RCAF. "It is also nice to know that you are being remembered by your friends and teachers. Am at present doing a tour in coastal command." . . . "I am looking forward to renewing old acquaintances made in those happy irresponsible days of the early '30's," says Surgeon-Lieut. John M. Murray, '36, RCNVR, "My brother Capt. D. R. Murray (Medicine '32-'36), in Belgium, also received cigarettes. It was indeed gratifying to know that old Alberta can take time out in these busy days to remember her graduates in war service." . . .

I am grateful to Professor and Mrs. J. J. Ower for permission to quote from a letter written by Capt. John Ower, '36, who at the time of writing was with the 1st Australian Army, New Guinea Forces: "There is not much to tell you about here. New Guinea is nearly all thick jungle with mountains in the centre over 10,000 feet high and covered with jungle to the tops. The temperature's pretty mild for the tropics, being about 80°, but the humidity is nearly always around 100°. Paper is always damp and leather, webbing, etc., grows a fine coat of mould in no time at all . . . We have a grand collection of insect life of all types. Enormous butterflies of various brilliant hues flit around. One has to keep chasing the beetles, crickets, ants, and what not out of one's possessions . . . The natives have no use for money as such. The standard of trade is salt, a spoonful being worth a good load of fruit or a bunch of bananas. It is also the standard of

pay, a spoonful for a day's work. The staple food is kaukau, a sort of sweet potato; another is pitpit or sugar cane. They also eat large numbers of bananas and grow good cucumbers . . . At the last place where I was, they had a native mission complete with harmonium. The natives describe the harmonium thus: Big music bokis, him belonga Jesus Christ, him have teeth all a same like man, you fightum teeth, him cry out." . . . Lieut. V. A. Kupchenko, Agriculture '37-'42, says, "You don't know what it means to us out here to know that the University and the students have not forgotten us. It is truly a wonderful feeling. I've met Capt. Gordon Sweet, Pharmacy '40 and Capt. A. Beauchamp '42 as well as many others from Varsity. The best to you and to a grand school which I had the pleasure to attend." . . . F/L. Dave Smith, '40, RCAF, acknowledges the "fags" and goes on to say, "Lieut. Jim Marshall '41 and I went on leave together in early January. Because of the weather we didn't travel far, but we saw some good shows in London, e.g. Lawrence Olivier on the screen in *Henry V* (technicolor) and on the stage at the New Vic in *Richard III*. I also further indulged my passion for the beautiful old English cathedrals, seeing Canterbury, Lincoln, and Lichfield this time." . . . Finally this part of a letter from Capt. Lorne Oatway, India: "It was indeed one of the most pleasant surprises of this very quiet festive season here in Calcutta to

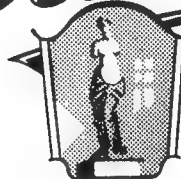
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receive the July issue of *The New Trail*. It was an acceptable bit of old home which arrived at the most appropriate of all times, and I really received a thrill reading all the various interesting entries . . . Last June I and a crew of three set out on the road to Calcutta in our huge four-ton dental van with approximately a ton of equipment. The road led up through a semi-desert-like country about the city of Indore and on up to Cawnpore, where the temperature at that time of year was 120 degrees in the shade, and thence down along the holy Ganges river through Allahabad, Benares, Dehri-on-Sone, Asansol, and on to Calcutta, in the Bengal province where the vegetation takes on a definite tropical appearance. The Ganges was then about the size of the Saskatchewan in Edmonton and full of filthy water, but the terrific basin bears the marks of a once mighty river.

"Calcutta is the most uninteresting and most cosmopolitan city in the world. A weather beaten sign post on a lane off the main street of this city bears the inscription, 'This was the black hole of Calcutta.' What a veritable hell it must have been in the terrific humid heat in such a place blessed with a sun at its fullest fury from dawn to dusk for 360 days of the year according to my latest calculations. In the words of Kipling whose physiological reactions were no more acute than mine today, 'Calcutta stinks like the essence of corruption in its second rotting.' The trip was 1,550 miles and required eleven days to complete. This is travel in India.



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My most pleasant experience so far was during the time of my one and only leave period in India spent on a tea plantation 250 miles north of Calcutta at Kalchini on the boundary of Bhutan province at the base of the foot hills leading up to the mighty Himalaya range, some of the peaks of which could be seen occasionally rising to a height of 20,000 feet—a height which dwarfs our Rockies. It was a wonderful spot to recuperate from the effects of one of the many fever maladies which continually undermine the health of all service people out here. In my travels I have run into a few of the U. of A. graduates now spread throughout the global surface. In Bombay I met S. M. Bolton, '40, RCAF, on his way down to Ceylon as a squadron engineer. In Delhi last October while on a conference with an Ottawa staff officer, I called upon Dr. Geoff Padwick '31, '33 (Ag.) who now occupies an important government position for all India. Very recently here in Calcutta I had a very interesting conversation with F/O. (Doug) Bob Reikie, '41, RCAF, after he had bailed out of his Liberator and had spent five days alone in the jungle—brave man. He is now in Ceylon. Today another Alberta graduate came into my office and introduced himself as S/L Bill Irving '40 who, after a tour as an observer air-crew out of Newfoundland, remustered to the padre service of the RCAF and was recently sent out to this area. He is now a flying padre."

Many others of Varsity's fighting sons have written "home" and their messages are indeed heart-warming. On behalf of all of us it is a privilege to say to all of them "au revoir—et bonne chance!"

Most sincerely,

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Quarterly Report

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We regret in our last issue to have misprinted the names of Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Sellhorn.

Special Gifts:

Burns & Co. Ltd., for research in the Department of Animal Science	\$ 500.00
The Gas Company, for undergraduate scholarships	1,200.00
Total Subscriptions to date	\$3,359.04
Total Subscriptions during 1944	2,820.22
March 24, 1945.	

*Friends of the University are those who subscribe five dollars a year or more to provide scholarships and research facilities, extras, for the University. They receive *The New Trail* without further subscription.—Ed.

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